INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 286— BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 23 1928 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
24 Nov	Macedonia* ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,120
1 Dec	Rampura ..		16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Ramu* ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa* ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-I-Hind ..		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 "	Kanoji ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Rampura ..		16,601
16 "	Mores* ..		10,953
23 "	Nazmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-I-Hind ..		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr	Kanoji ..		16,650
8 "	Rampura ..		16,601
6 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,00
11 "	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,57
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£70

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana* ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala* ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£ 64	£ 112
	B	£ 60	£ 105
	C	£ 56	£ 98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@28 Nov
*Hakodate Maru	5403	15 Nov.	29 "
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	11 "
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 "
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
Tomiura Maru ..	3821	22 "	30 "

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Nov	16 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 "
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 "	13 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec
Siberia Maru ..	11790	11 Dec.	18 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
7th Dec.	Narkunda, —	Colombo and Australia.
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Mores ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
23rd Nov	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
24th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
26th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
28th "	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
5th Dec.	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th "	Ilora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bushreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
Suwatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd "
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th "	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th "	10th "
Shin ei Maru ..	30th "	14th "
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd "
Shingo Maru ..	14th "	27th "
Shunko Maru ..	23rd "	6th Feb.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 558.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers in First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : : BOMBAY.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at the Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMKALONG".
Telephone—2373.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Parsey Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

BY AHMAD SHAFI
AND
HIS TEACHINGS.
BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straightforward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.

Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, he life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; and we are glad to be able to give copious extracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.

Price As. 12.

To Subscribers of The "Indian Review," As. 10.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

A Sure Cure—

FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. **75** on Whole Life Policies
Rs. **62-8** on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Proprietors of
The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy., The Indian Album Publishing Co.
4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:

THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.
4, Narasingapuram St., Mount Road, MADRAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SCIENCE GRADUATE for UNDER-GRADUATE to work as SCIENCE TEACHER and BOARDING SUPERINTENDENT. Apply stating qualifications and pay required to SECRETARY, Sixth Standard Class, Sinor, Via Miyagam.

A R1292

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY Energetic LIFE INSURANCE SALESMEN for City and Moffusil. Very Liberal Terms. Apply Box No. 2207 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1291.

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games. Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev., Alwar.

A 31313

POST—BAND MASTER, Salary up to Rs. 300/- Must have experience of both brass and string instruments, and be conversant with Indian Music. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th. December, 1928, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.

A 31870.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—OFFICE ROOMS of Messrs. Wardhman Brothers, No. 58, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay., Apply on spot.—

C 31391

BOOKS.

UNITED KARNATAKA—Price 1-8-0 Every thing about Karnataka, its past, present and future. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound, with maps and charts. It is a well-thought out case for Karnataka Unification also. Karnataka Shikshana Samiti, Dharwar.

L 31354.

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD Bombay 2.

L R1286

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family suites with bath available.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN RAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd Nov., 1928, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule No. 8 Part II of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, sub-section (1), Clauses (F), (I), (G) and (H) of the City of Bombay Police Act 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that I Mahomadbhai Abdul Husein, propose erecting a Cinema Theatre at Chinchpokli Road, on the ground belonging to Cassamally Jairajbhai Family Settlement Trust and admeasuring about 1490 Sq. Yds. and assessed under Municipal E Ward No. 8257 (1), Street No. 8 and registered under Collector's New No. part of 12940 and part of New Survey No. 3624 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 760 of Mazagon Division.

Notice is hereby given that any objection to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than 7th December, 1928, that is to say within 14 days from the date of this notice.

MAHOMADBHAI ABDUL HUSEIN.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1928.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Accountant. Those who have at least passed their Matriculation Examination or School-leaving and are strong in Arithmetic need only apply stating cast, age, terms of payment, etc., with testimonials as regards previous experience of the line before 3rd December, 1928.

Apply Box No. 2205. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
Date: 19-11-1928.

31383

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CINEMA FILM NAMED "MAHA SUNDER" WITH ITS ACCESSORIES AND THE DRESSES USED THEREIN AT THE STUDIO OF THE EXCELSIOR FILM CO. AT TARDEO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.)
Suit No. 923 of 1928.

Fatma Begaum ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Vazir Haji ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand, Clubwalla and Jasubhoy, Attorneys for Mr. Vazir Haji, the defendant abovenamed, pursuant to the Consent Orders made on the 27th April 1928, 19th July, 1928 and 11th October, 1928, respectively, in the above suit and with the consent of the parties in the above Suit. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th DECEMBER, 1928 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Studio of the Excelsior Film Co. of the defendant abovenamed at Tardeo, the Cinema Film named "Maha Sunder" with its accessories and the dresses used therein in one lot.

DESCRIPTION.

(1) About 175 loose pieces or rolls of Negative about 10450 feet.
(2) About 175 loose pieces or rolls of one Positive Copy about 10500 feet.
(3) About 22 glass plates of Negatives for photo prints.
(4) One big poster frame.
(5) About 1,000 posters and
One lot, various kinds of dresses.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla & Jasubhoy, Attorneys, for the defendant at their office at 77, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in suit No. 5598 of 1922 (Sagarmal vs. Bai Jamnabai), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Gold ornaments such as Kandoras, necklaces, chains, kanthis, buttons, mohanmallas, kadas, todas, armlets, thusi rings and gold pieces, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

FREE! FREE!!
A DIARY FOR 1929
A beautiful Diary of 336 pages for four annas postage Stamps.
Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.
Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch 10
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
That Acts At Once
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
Avoid Substitutes
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
Sayani Road - - - BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi - - - - BOMBAY 2
½ lb. As. 13. 1 lb. Rs. 1-8. 1½ lb. Rs. 2

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 6-15 and 10 P. M.
DEN SHAWN DANCER GRACE BORROUGHS
IN A SERIES OF DANCE INTERPRETATIONS OF INDIA
An entirely new presentation together with a rollicking Comedy.
SWEET DADDIES
WITH
GEORGE SIDNEY & CHARLIE MURRAY
TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-15 & 10 P. M.
GEORGE SIDNEY & PATSY RUTH MILLER
IN A GREAT HUMAN DRAMA HEART OF A NATION.

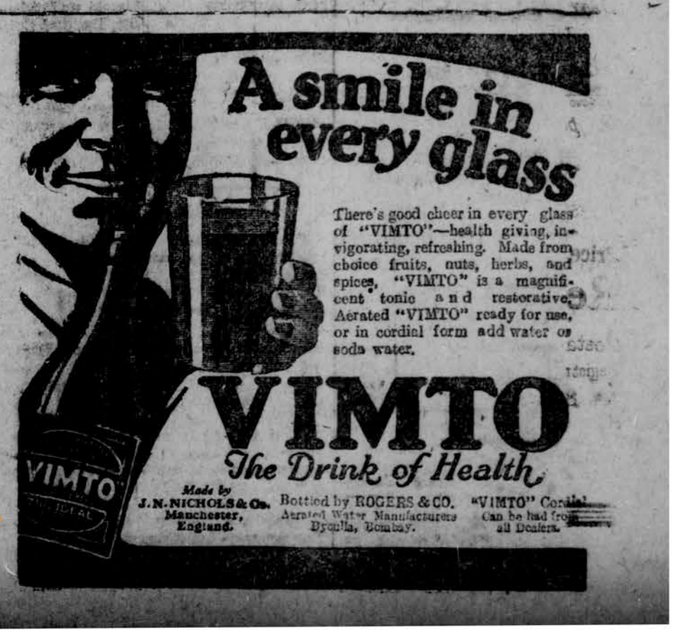
THE CROWNING INDIAN SCREEN ACHIEVEMENT
The popular Bengali Novelist, BANKIMCHANDRA'S Novel filmed as a MADAN SUPER PRODUCTION.
"SARALA"
featuring the lovely, adorable, Star of the Anarkali fame SITADEVI
the accomplished and acknowledged "Nightingale of Bengal."
SARALA is the true type of a real Bengali girl
THE LIVING EMBODIMENT OF LOVE AND CHARITY, PATIENCE AND ENDURANCE
COMING TO-MORROW SATURDAY
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
"TIP TOES"
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO., After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
THE BATTLES OF CORONEL AND FALKLAND ISLANDS
ADMIRAL STURDEE'S FAMOUS VICTORY PORTRAYED WITH GRIM AND VIVID REALISM!

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ON THE "BATTLE FRONT"
With a Newly Married Couple
THE FIRST YEAR
WITH
MATT MOORE AND KATHRYN PERRY
A year of laughter packed into an hour and a half of excellent entertainment.
ALSO
GENE TUNNEY AND TOM HEENEY FIGHT

EDWARD THEATRE
A great opportunity for LOVERS OF INDIAN MUSIC
Last two Concerts
Of Vocal and Instrumental Music
By
Sangeet Ratna Prof. ABDUL KAREEM KHAN and his Pupil SRI MATI SARSWATIBAI
TIME:—
Saturday, 24th November at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday, 25th November at 4 p.m.
PRICES:—5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and 0-9 (Including Tax)
Booking at the Theatre.


A smile in every glass
There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
VIMTO
The Drink of Health
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Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.
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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

PRICES OPEN 4 POINTS HIGHER—GINNING 11,320,000 BALES—SELLING PRESSURE CAUSE 20 POINTS DECLINE—WALL-STREET AND TRADE BOUGHT—PRICES IMPROVE 40 POINTS—SLIGHT RELAPSE ON PROFIT TAKING—FUTURES 16 TO 22 POINTS HIGHER:—

New York, Nov. 21.

The New York futures market opened at a rise of 4 points but the ginnings of 11,320,000 upto 13th November were construed colourless as such a figure was generally anticipated. There rather freer offerings after the issuance of the Census Ginning report which resulted in a sharp decline of 20 points from the opening level with January 19.62. At this level sellings orders were fully executed and the market assumed a steadier tone under broadening speculative demand and at 11 a.m. prices recovered some 8 points from the lowest level recorded soon after the opening. During the second hour trading became dull and prices fluctuated within a narrow range and at noon prices were more or less unchanged to 1 point lower. During the afternoon prices registered a sharp rise on impressive buying by Wall Street operators influenced by strng fundamentals of the raw Cotton situation. January Contracts were pushed to 20.05 at 2130 p.m. when buying decreased and prices experienced a small relapse of 7 points. The close was quiet but firm at a rise of 16 to 22 points. Spot prices were advanced by 20 points to 20.20c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 18 to 20 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 18 points to 19.16c.

After a continued advance during the last few days, we hesitate to follow the advance too boldly and think it safe to await further developments and for a natural reaction.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cable from New York:—

New York Market advanced on general buying readily absorbing offerings.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following Cable from New Orleans:—

"Expect general trend of the market will be upward, and we prefer operating on bull side; think well of buying on all dips."

N. I. December Highest 20.10+.25
" " Lowest 19.70—.15.
" " January Highest 20.05 (2.30 p.m.-
" " Lowest 19.62 (10.11 a.m.)

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. have sent the following Cable under 21st inst.:—

In the absence of important speculation, market action inspires confidence.

Reuter, dated the 21st instant.:

"Market early declined on pressure of selling but rallied later on Trade buying and Wall Street buying."

Hent :—"Government weather report considered unfavourable but picking nearly completed. There is some outside buying, and trade buying with less selling pressure. Think market will go higher aside from reaction."

Munds & Wilslow:—"Confidently believe tendency upwards."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 21.

December	20.01 plus .16
January	19.98 plus .20
March	19.97 plus .19
May	19.89 plus .22
July	19.72 plus .22
Middling Spot	20.20 plus .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 21.

January	19.34 plus .18
March	19.44 plus .20
Midding Spot	19.16 plus .18

NEW YORK

New York, Nov. 21.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	19.70
March	19.69
May	19.60
New York, Noon Call:—	
January	19.69
March	19.69
May	19.60
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—	
January	19.06
March	19.13
May	19.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 21.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	62.00
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	11,000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegram from Liverpool friends dated 21st Noovember 1928.

"New York cables Sugar trade keeps buying, Consumption increasing."

LIVERPOOL

PRICES OPEN 6 POINTS HIGHER—FURTHER RISE ON IMPROVED BUYING—DISAPPOINTING NEW YORK CABLES—GINNING REPORT EXPECTED—FUTURES 1 POINT HIGHER TO 1 POINT LOWER—SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 6 points and prices advanced further on improved buying. At 12.30 p.m. January was quoted 10 points higher at 10.32. During the afternoon, the market awaited ginning report with smaller price changes. The Ginning report 11,320,000 bales was as expected and failed to impart firmness. New York opening cables were easier and the market closed irregular at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 point. Middling American Spot prcess rose 13 points at 10.69d per lb. and sales amounted 8,000 Bales.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices were raised by 15 points and sales of 1,000 Bales were recorded.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points with January 10.24 and May 10.23.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 to 5 points. Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot prices advanced 10 points to 18.30d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cable from Liverpool:—

Ginning about as expected. Some long liquidation and hedge selling.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following Cable from Liverpool:—

Ginning report is considered colourless. Market declined on Room traders being caught long. Think it safe to buy at present prices.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following Cables from Liverpool:—

Liverpool 10-15 a.m.—"Market gaining strength due broadening speculative demand and strong statistical situation. Expect Ginnings 11,300,000; consider bullish."

Liverpool 3-05 p.m.—"Ginned 11,320,000 Bales."

Liverpool 9.05 p.m.—"Active trade calling local shorts replacing. Tone strong."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from Liverpool friends, dated 21st Nov. 1928.

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.,

"Have no reason to change our opinion. Ginner's report is about what was looked for."

Messrs. Reiss Bros.

Ginned 11 390.000 bales, trade and speculative demand broadening."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

	Opening.	Closing.
November		10.25 plus .02
December		10.24 plus .02
January	10.30	10.23 plus .01
February		10.22 plus .01
March	10.29	10.23 plus .01
April		10.22 plus .01
May	10.29	10.22 plus .01
June		10.17 plus .01
July	10.24	10.17 —
August		10.09 —
September		10.02 —.01
October	10.01	9.94 —.01
November		9.89 —.01
Middling Spot		10.69 plus .13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	1,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.35 plus .15
Scinde. Fine	7.60 plus .15
Scinde, Superfine	7.85 plus .15
Bengal, Good	7.10 plus .15
Bengal, Fully Good	7.35 plus .15
Bengal. Fine	7.60 plus .15
Oomra, Good	7.70 plus .15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.00 plus .15
Oomra, Fine	8.30 plus .15
Broach. Fully Good	8.85 plus .15
Broach, Fine	9.10 plus .15
Broach. Superfine	9.35 plus .15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

November	17.50 —.01
December	17.72 —.05
January	17.82 —.05
February	17.82 —.05
March	18.02 —.04
April	18.04 —.04
May	18.21 —.04
June	18.21 —.04
July	18.44 —.04
August	18.44 —.04
September	18.44 —.04
October	18.49 —.04
November	18.47 —.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.30 plus .10

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Following a rise of 20 points in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 362|8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and closed at noon at Rs. 360|8 on long liquidation.

Trading in forward contracts was suspended for some time owing to the urgent meeting of the Brokers' Association, it was resolved by 88 votes against 13, to dopt the 10 Bales unit for futures business.

The market re-opened at Rs. 360|8 and ruled quiet but steady. Liverpool opened quiet but steady at a rise of 13 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	360	8	0
Oomra D.-J.	321	8	0
Bengal D.-J.	289	8	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Broach A.-M. opened at Rs. 361 and after improving to Rs 361-4 declined to Rs. 360 on long liquidation. Rates at 3-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 360-4.
Oomra D.-J. 321-4.
Bengal D.-J. 289-4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

November 248.70	—0.20.
February 239.50	—1.50.
May 238.70	—1.10.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Bengal D/J	286
Broach A/M	361
Umra D/J	322

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	301	296	291
Sind	301	296	291
Punjab	298	293	288
Rajputana	301	296	291
Umra No 3	332	322	310
C. P. No 1	350	340	328
C. P. No 2	341	331	319

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

100 Nisso & Co C. P. No. 1 332
100 Forbes & Co Nandura 312
100 Trikamdas Parshotamdas Hingoli 230
100 K Vishram & Co Nimarkheri 260
100 Prelad Mill Bijapur 331
100 P R. Vakharia Shegaon 304
100 A Damodur & Co Karanja 314
100 E Spinner & Co. Khamgaon New 31
100 A Damodar & Co Amraoti 314
100 Tata & Co Karanja 314
100 Ralli Bros Khandesh 255
100 G Madhavji & Co Nanded 285
100 S. J. David Mill Nanded 251
100 JJamshed Mill Bombay Press 321
To-day Friday Ready market closed.

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,021
Linseed	6,211
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	151
Gingellyseeds	4,004
Poppyseed	7
Groundnuts	55,710
Castorseed	1,492
Rice	17,141
Myrabollams	1,604
Cottonseed	11,969
Gram	1,850
Joowar	283
Barley	292
Bajree	388
	Tons.
Coal	1,428

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	Bombay, Nov. 22. 1928-29.	1927-28.
Receipts to date 21-11-28	5128000	4978000
Receipts yesterday 21-11-28	62000	46000
Exports to date 21-11-28	3263000	2921000
Stock at Ports 16-11-28	2159000	2509000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-11-28	1100000	1292000
Stock at Liverpool 16-11-28	627000	896000
Visible Supply 16-11-28	5163000	5999000
Quantity in Sight 16-11-28	7452000	7824000

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Linseed May	10-12-3
Wheat January	8-10-3
Wheat May	8-1-9

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Ass. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

London Ready 26-11.
London Forward 26-11.
America Cent. 58-6.
China Opening 2-7-12, Closing 2-7-12.
Ready 60-5.
Kartik Opening 60-3, Highest 60-5, Lowest 60-3, 6 p.m. 60-5.
Tejimandi 0-4-0.
Mangsor Opening 60-6, Highest 60-8, Lowest 60-6, 6 p.m. 60-8.
Tejimandi 0-12-0.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Ready 21-5-3.
Kartik 21-5.
Mangsor 21-5-3.
N. Motilal 21-5-6.

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Bankks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 2 Mails.
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 275 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 268 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 127.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123 1/2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 177 1/2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.85.21st inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 3/4 22nd inst.
London/Japan 1/10 7/8 21st inst.
London/Paris 124.15 21st inst.
London/Belgium 34.895 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 21st inst.
London/Italy 92.60 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 21st inst £4.4 11 1/2 20th inst £4.4 11 1/2.
Silver London Ready 21st inst. 26 11/16 20th inst 26 11/16.
Silver London 21st inst 26 3/4 20th inst. 26 13/16.
Silver New York ready 21st inst 58 1/8 20th inst. 58 1/4
London Discounts 3 Mos 21st inst 4 3/8 per cent 20th inst. 4 3/8 pper cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 21st inst. 4 1/2 per cent. 20th inst 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos 3 1/2 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easier.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)

The Tata Oil Mills' qustations. Ex godwun, Bombay.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 643-5/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 160/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65/- per ton.

YARN & CLOTH.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

	As.
6-1|2s	9
10-1|2s	10
12-1|2s	10|6
20-1|2s	12
Long Cloth	15|9

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

The market has ruled steady both in respect of ready and as well as Forward positions. The prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October Rs. 8-4 per cwt. F B. H.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 8 4-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 18.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Iron and Textile Shares Rules Steady

INCREASING OFFERINGS OF CEMENT

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Cotton Mill shares opened firm at a rise of about Rss 5/- influenced by firmness of raw Cotton market and broadening demand for textiles. There was fairly good support and at times small reactions were recorded on profit taking. The tone was fairly good and lower prices induce increased buying.

Bombay Dying opened at Rs. 877/8 and soon reached to Rs. 880 when profit taking resulted in a small decline to Rs. 876/4. At this level the market grinded and closed at Rs. 876/4. Fazal opened firm at Rs. 802/8 but steadily declined to Rs. 796|4 and some support checked the decline and closed steady at Rs. 797/8. Pearl ruled rather quiet and closed at Rs. 508/12. Century opened at Rs. 417/8 and declined to Rs. 412/8 but recovered at the close to Rs. 413/12. Kohinoor fluctuated between 217/8 and 215/-.

Tata Iron depds opened steady at Rs. 288/12 and improved to Rs. 292/8. At this level there was some liquidation which caused a sitback to Rs. 282/8 but improved and closed at Rs. 285/-. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 79/4 and improved As. 4/- Later on prices declined to Rs. 77/12 and closed at Rs. 78/-.

In the miscellaneous section Cement shares ruled easy on free offerings influenced by reports of undue foreign competition in Cement prices. It is reported that prices are lowered resulting in reduction of profits. If the above information proves correct it is not unlikely that further liquidation will follow. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 365/- and after declining to Rs. 10/- closed at Rs. 357/8. Bundies declined to Rs. 20/4. Katni shares were easy at Rs. 256/4. The earning of Tata Hydros during the past three months proved disappointing by some five lacs which induced some selling. At the decline there was bull support and prices recovered. Bombay Burmah shares ruled Steady.

British Burma Petroleum shares were in good demand on rumoars of a better dividend of As. 4/- Andra Vally shares showed a sharp decline owning to small earnings.

Opening and closing rates for the folowing shares were as under:—E. S Sasson As. 9/5, 10/6. Tapti Ry. 705.

India Bank 97/4, 97/8, Union Bank 2/11/- 3/10/6.

Central Bank 24/14 25/-. Andra Ord. 620, 610.

Tata Power Ordi. 518/12, 522/8. Tram Pref 68/8. Katni Depds 925, 900/- Punjab Cement 15/8, 15. Tata Second Steel Pref. 87/4, 86/12. Bombay telephone 53/8, 52/12.

B. B. Petrol 4/11/6, 4/12/6. In Bleaching 241/4 Alcock 350 345. Burmah 838/12, 836/4. Trams 148/12, 148/ B. Steams 261/4, 260/-. Bundi 21/14, 20/4. Indian cement 363/12, 357/8. Katni C. Ordi 262/8, 256/4 Shivrajpur 28/4. Tata Hydro 1165, 1170.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 876 78, 77, 76.
Century 416, 15, 12, 13.
Colaba 140, 38.
Crescent 143.
Fazul 798, 802, 798, 96.
Indore 377, 78, 77.
Madhowji 55.
Nagpur 511, 10.
New Great 235, 33.
Pearl 513, 11, 8, 11, 8.
Simplex 81, 80.
Swadeshi 462, 63, 61.
Burma 841, 42, 38, 36.
Hydro 1162, 70, 73, 68, 70.
Tram 148.
Deff. 288, 92, 90, 82, 85, 86, 85.
Ord. 79-2, 8, 4, 78-12, 8, 78 77-12, 14, 78.
Bundi 21-12, 8, 4, 2, 20-14, 20-10 20-4.
Indian 365, 63, 66, 65, 62, 56, 53 57.
Katni Ord. 262, 60, 56.
Alcock 351, 47, 45.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 372-8.
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Bear Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 876-4.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 13 510.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 413-12
Crescent (100)/Rs. 143/12.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 138-12.
Dawn (250) 35, 555.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up Rs. 0-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 10.
Fazulbhoy (160) (yr. 13-12) 797/8.
Finlay (100) 0, 117-8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2 117-8.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 377-8.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1) 241/4.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 16.
Kohinoor (100) (13 1/2) 215.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 750, xd., 1530.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 55.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 55.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 168/12.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1400.
New Great Mills (100) O, 233/12.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2, 225.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 85.
Pearl Mills (250) 508 12.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 360.
Sarcoor Silk (50) 5-1|2 53.
Simplex (250) 80.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6200.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, x.d. 461-4.
Swan Mills (100), O, 117-8.
Tata Mills (500) 60.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2415.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 857-1/8

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 345.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 40 nom
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10 836-4.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 297-8.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) x-d 260.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 4-11-6.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180
Jupitar Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 12-12.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 x.d., 25.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance x.d. (100-150 Pd.) 36 p.c. 2300.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 13.
Tata Iron Dfd. (30) 285.
Tata Iron Def. (O) (85) x.d. 78.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 78.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 78.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 53-12
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 20-4.
Central India Mining (10) O, 13.
Gwalior Cement (100) 120.
Indian Cement O. (250) 357-8.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 256-4
Punjab Cement (10) 15.
United Cement (100) 104.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 167-8.
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 28-4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattia (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 925.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhen (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 705
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1000) 4 p.c. 610.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 x.d. 1482.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 132.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 230, 1148 12 1170.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1.140.
Tata Hydro. Elec (O) (100) 30, 1171/4.
Tata Power O. (1000) 525.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric. (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 227.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45., Rs. 695
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 598

PROSPECTIVE LOCAL COTTON SITUATION.

VERY BULLISH OUTLOOK

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., in their report dated 22nd. inst., discuss about the prospective local cotton situation as under:—

Assuming the total local arrivals for the season to be 32 lakhs bales, we give below a probable distribution:—

Supply:—

	Bales.
Total Bombay Stocks on 31 August 1928	10,11,047
Probable local arrivals for the season	32,00,000
Total	42,11,047

Distribution:—

	Bales.	Bales.
Probable local mills Consumption for the season		8,00,000
Probable Exports to Europe		10,00,000
Probable Exports to China		3,00,000
Probable Exports to Japan		14,00,000
Probable Exports to Coast Ports		50,000
Probable Exports by rail		
rail to Up-country	1,50,000	37,00,000
		5,11,047
Probable Local Mills Stocks Say		2,50,000
Available balance of unsold Cotton at the end of the season		2,61,047

THE WEATHER

GENERAL RAINFALL IN S. E. MADRASS

POONA, Nov. 22.

The western disturbance is feeble. The northeast monsoon has been active in the extreme South, and nearly general rain has fallen in Southeast Madras, with a few falls in Malgoar. The weather continues dry elsewhere.

The chief amounts of rain are.—Negapatam three inches; Koodgikanal one; Cochin one and a half; Cooncor three quarters; Pamban a half; and Palamcottah Coimbatore and Cuddalore a quarter.

Forecast.—No large change.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 22-11-1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a. m. 30.031 inches (.071 above normal)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 4 p. m. (previous day) 29.925 inches (.064 above normal)

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours +.035

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 66.6 degrees

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 64.6 degrees (6.2 above normal)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 72.2 degrees (1.2 above normal)

Relative humidity at a. m. 56 p. c.

Relative humidity at 4 p. m. (previous day) 69 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 11 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 111 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)0

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.)

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Since we wrote our report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	Jany.	March	July.
New York 14/11/28	19.54	19.55	19.27
New York 21/11/28	19.98	19.97	19.72
	+.44	+.42	plus .45
	Jany.	March	July.
Liverpool 14/11/28	10.18	10.18	10.11
Liverpool 21/11/28	10.23	10.23	10.17
	+.05	+.05	plus .06

Dring the week the market has ruled very steady and a moderate advance has taken place. The eighth Ginning Report was published yesterday and sted that 11,320,000 bales had been ginned prior to 14th November or 1,159,000 bales during the fortnight. The corresponding figures last season were 10,899,000 and 973,000 respectively. Yesterday's figure was as expected and accordingly idean of the final outturn of the crop have undergone no change. The most important factor now will be trade demand and this we understand is fairly satisfactory. With most of the hedge selling now out of the way speculative interest is likely to broaden and we accordingly anticipate a more buoyant market with a slowly advancing tendency. We continue to advise American purchases for moderate profits.

During the week our local market has been steadily in sympathy with American advices and our hedge contract prices have advance about Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per Candy. Arrivals in the upcountry markets are steadily increasing but the weight of cotton in Bombay is not yet very heavy. Our market however will soon be called upon to take care of a large quantity of cotton and good support will be required from America if our prices are to be maintained. There is only a moderate export demand and owing to the restive spirit still prevailing among the workpeople in our local Mills purchases for local requirements are very disappointing. It would seem therefore that we shall soon be adding steadily to our local stock and with the prospect of a more than usually tight money season we are still of opinion that the parity of Indian Cotton this season must go to sub-normal to attract sufficient demand to prevent a record accumulation of stock in this country.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London. Nov. 21.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C. £22.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140-1|2.

P. & O. Banking Coroporation £9-1|2.

National Bank £52-3|4.

Eastern Bank £7-1|8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £89-3|4.

Conversion Loan £78-3|4.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent. £103-1|4.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £54.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1|8.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-3|8.

Consols £55-7|8.

War Loan 5 per cent £101-3|4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-3|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 21.

Demand Bills 484.62

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb.. Spot Sellers 8-5|8d.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 21.

Copper, English Best Selected, £73-1|8.

Copper, Braziers, £82-1|4.

Yellow Metal £67-1|4.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £20-7|8.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-1|2.

Tin, English Ingots £230.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1|2 lb., Cargoes: Shipment Sellers December 44|1-1|2.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes:— Shipment Value Nov.-Dec. 43|9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:— Shipment Buyers Nov.-Dec. 47|9.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:— No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25. C. & F. Calcutta:—

Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12|7-1|2.

Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 12-7-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay:—

Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12|8-3|4.

C. & F. Karachi:—

Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12|9-1|2.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:— Shipment Nominal Nov.-Dec. £19-2-6.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:— Shipment Hull Nominal Nov. £17-5-0.

Linseed, Bombay, Ton:— Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. £19-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.:— Delivery Sellers December 29|4-1|2.

Delivery Paid Jan.-Apl. 29|0-3|4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 21.

T.T. Berlin on London	Closed.
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08-1|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.57
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.12
T.T. London on Prague	163.32

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay:— Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £8-13-9.

Castorseed, Bombay:— Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. £17-17-6.

Rapeseed, Toria:— Shipment Nominal Nov.-Dec. £12-7-6.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Ready New	Ready Old.
Bengal Superfine	315	...
Bengal Fine	310	...
Bengal F.G.	300	...
Sind-Punjab Fine	310	...
Sind-Punjab F.G.	300	...
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	340/45	310/14
Nagpur Fine	340/445	310/15
Yeotmal Fine	335/40	310
Arvi Fine	335/40	310
Amraoti	320/25	295
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315	295
Mulkapur Fine	305/10	285
Khandesh Fine	...	270
Multhia Fine	...	...
Muthia F.G.	...	...
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S	...	280/90
Purna F.G.G.S	...	270
Parbhani/Sonpeth F.G.G.S.	...	270/76
Indore/Ujjain Fine	..	270
Burwah Sanayad Fine	..	275
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	..	330
Cambodia	...	390
Miraj/Sangli	...	380/85
Compta Good	...	360/70
Jinja	...	55/60

LONDON SILVER.

London. Nov. 21.

Silber:—Market is idle.

Spot	26-11|16
Forward	26-3|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ..£4-4-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 21.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1|4 p. c.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3|8 p. c.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1|2 p. c.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country

As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Customs House Road, - - - - - - - - - **BOMBAY.**

It's Film on Teeth

that makes them lustreless, "off color"

You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-10-28

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd

Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 3,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY

LOCAL BRANCHES:— Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.

BRANCHES:— Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol, Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar.

London Agents:— MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.

Agents in America:— THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York

Agents in Germany:— THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director

COOK — EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.

Bombay Agents:

Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.

Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of November 8, due at 6 a.m.

"At Home" to His Excellency the Chancellor and Lady Wilson, Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Billiards at Elphinstone Club, Fort, 9 p.m. Claude Falkiner playing.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

The s.s. "Macedonia" sails with the homeward mails at 1 p.m.

Senate Meeting Sir C. J. University Hall, 4 p.m.

Entertainment to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. and Mrs. Nanabhoy Bhiwandivala, Hira Villa, Wadala Salt Works, Dadar. 4-30 p.m.

Billiards at Byculla (Club, Bellasis Road, 9-45 p.m.. Claude Falkiner playing.

The Adyar Players' Entertainment in aid of the Fellowship School. China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 84. The total mortality this day last year was 93.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.

BEGINNINGS OF VIJAYANAGARA HISTORY.

A lecture on "The Foundation of the City of Vijayanagara" will be delivered by Rev. H. Heras, S.J., at the hall of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association the Geeta Day will be celebrated to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Association, when Prof. S. V. Phadnis will give an address giving the leading ideas of "Message of the Geeta" a book from the pen of the late Lala Lajpat Rai.

CONDOLENCE MEETING OF WOMEN

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha. Hind Mahila Samaj, Hindu Lady Social Club and Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to express deep sorrow at the untimely death of the great patriot Lala Lajpat Rai to-day (Friday), at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

DR. KURTKOTI ON SHRI BHAGVADGITA.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti) will speak on "Shri Bhagvadgita" to-day (Friday), being Geeta-jayanti, at 9 p.m. (sharp) at the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Shankerwadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Thursday, the 22nd November, 1928, tenders to the amount of £60,000 at 1s 6 1|16d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 28th November 1928, on the same conditions as previously announced.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Military Band of the 2nd Bn. the Royal Warwickshire Regt. under the direction of Mr. Sidney W. Henwood, will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bands and to-day (Friday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—1. Grand March. Florentier, Frick; 2. Selection, The Shaw Boat, Kern; 3. Tone Poem, Finlandia, Sibelus 4. Humoresque, Cack Roben & Co., Lotter, 5. Selection, Faust, Gaunod; 6. Petit Suite de Concert, C. Taylor; 7. Cornet Solo, Berceause de Tacelej, Goddord; 8. Military Tattoo, (By Request), Rogan. Regimental Marches.

DR. G. HOWELLS ON LALAJI

DEATH A GREAT MISFORTUNE TO INDIA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

At a meeting of the Serampore College Union Society held to express sorrow at the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. George Howells, the Principal of the College, who presided, paid high tribute to the memory of the Lala for his patriotism, character and sacrifices, in the interests of India. He hoped that India would get her demands in course of time. The Nationalist Party had lost a staunch fighter in Lala Lajpat Rai, who was an earnest and sincere worker, and his death at this moment was a great misfortune to India. —A. P.

SIR K. V. REDDI'S APPOINTMENT

EXCEPTIONALLY WISE CHOICE

LONDON, Nov. 21.

General satisfaction obtains among the Indian community as the result of an appointment of Sir K. V. Reddi as successor to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY WISE CHOICE.

Johannesburg.—Leaders of South African Indian Congress interviewed stated that the choice was an exceptionally wise one in that he is next to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri and no better ambassador could be found from India than Sir K. V. Reddi.—Reuter.

KHADI AND HINDI

TWO PILLARS OF INDIAN SWARAJ

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Dr. Ansari addressed a meeting at Gokhale Hall under the auspices of the All-India Spinners' Association, which was largely attended by students. He exhorted youths to wear Khadi as the national uniform and learn Hindustani, which would be the national language of the future Indian Commonwealth.

Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar, who presided characterised Khadi and Hindi as two pillars of the Swaraj movement.

Dr. Ansari expects to be able to leave to-night for Calcutta, on a tour of East Bengal and Bihar, before attending the forthcoming session of the Congress.—A. P.

H. E. VICEROY AT ORIENT CLUB

PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE TO BURMANS

RANGOON, Nov. 22.

In the course of his speech at the Orient Club dinner at Rangoon H. E. the Viceroy said:—

Some people perhaps think that the life of a Viceroy is just a round of tigershooting and pleasant dinner parties with an occasional dip into an official file between the courses. In reality, it is an exacting life, and there are moments when he would be more than human if he did not feel the pressure of work and responsibility lying with a leaden weight upon his shoulders. But I can imagine no better relief, no greater incentive to renew his vigour or keep his ideals clear, than such a welcome as I have received in Burma, which stirs the heart and makes the blood run faster, as one reflects upon the generous loyalty to the person of the Crown by which it is stimulated and evoked. In seeing Rangoon we have seen much that many people would come from the ends of the earth to see, and we shall have many memories of a beautiful and interesting country to carry away with us to India, and later, to England. But I think that the chief memory that will remain with us will be, not so much of the scenery and colour of this great province as that of the kindness of its people and the friendships we have made."—A. P.

BOMBAY'S NEW MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

MR. A. R. DALAL TO SUCCEED MR. CLAYTON

The "Bombay Government Gazette" contains the following announcement:—

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., to be the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for a period of three years vice Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S., resigning with effect from the date on which Mr. Dalal takes over charge of the appointment.

Latest Cotton Quotations

Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK. JANUARY.

	Nov. 22.
Previous Closing Rate	19.98
To-day's Opening Rate	20.00
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	20.26
Difference	+.28
Breach Expectations	Rs. 365 0 0

LIVERPOOL

	Nov. 22.
Previous Closing Rate	10.23
To-day's Opening Rate	10.36
Difference	+.13
To-day's Closing Rate	10.42
Difference	+.19

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Nov. 22.
Silver Ready	26 12 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 13 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	London, Nov. 22.
1st Settlement	60 5 0
2nd Settlement	60 9 0

THE GIFT OF GODS.

PLACE OF THE DANCE IN LIFE

MISS GRACE BORROUGHS INTERVIEWED.

Grace Borroughs, the American dancer, who is giving a concert at the "Capitol Theatre" to-night in an interview with a "Chronicle" critic was most enthusiastic about the possibilities of reviving the Art of the Dance in India.

Q:—Then you do not think that the dance is dead in India?"

GIFT OF GODS.

A:—"No. It is sleeping. It has been neglected and looked down upon. And yet in the Vedas and in all old accounts we are assured that dancing was at one time an honoured art—a gift of the gods. The dance in every nation has always originated with the gods. It was connected with religious dramas, ceremonies and fetes. The dance then had its true meaning. It was a necessity, just as eating, drinking or praying in the temples The dance represented the highest means of expressing the emotion, the devotion and feelings of the soul. Just as laughter, singing and talking were a necessity so dancing was a recognized form of expression.

Now all over the world it is again awakening and is being taught in schools as means of physical training, control and poise."

Q:—"Do you find that India is backward in accepting these views?"

LACK OF UNDERSTANDING.

A:—"In some communities there is a prejudice against dancing due to a lack of understanding of the true meaning of the word. It is either looked upon as a mere frivolity, as a practice among low minded people to attract attention to sensuality or as a social pastime. However among the true artists, the educationalists, and those who have travelled or thought deeply I find a true understanding of the dance. They recognise it to be fundamental in the life rhythm from the one cell to the human being. There is a rhythm in nature, in the sun, the moon, the stars, in all growing, living matter. So in every human being there is an inate love and longing for rhythm."

INDIA AWAKE.

Q:—"Do you think that the Indian people are awake to this rhythm?"

A:—"Yes, especially among the simple, natural peple. I find that in many villages the people are singing very old devotional songs, handed down through the ages. They are dancing naturally in the evening when the days work is over. There is a beauty in their very naturalness, in their singing in their drapery, in the freedom of their bodies.

I find also among the more highly cultured classes, there is a love of music and a desire among many to promote the art of the dance. Everything is here in India with which to work. All that is necessary is to have artists taking the lead, showing the way and for lovers of art, cultured and educated people to back them up, encourage them and provide means for their establishing schools. Then the movement will premeate all classes and gradually receive proper and dignified recognition."

THE ADYAR PLAYERS

The management of the Adyar Players have pleasure to announce that Miss Grace Burroughs, formerly of the famous Denishawn group, will appear on the stage for the Adyar Players for their two entertainments in aid of the Fellowship School in the gardens of China Baug, Girgaum Back Road. The tickets for these two performances are also made available at the Indian Book Depot, Medows Street, Fort, and at the Fellowship School from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. every day.

MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA RETURNS TO INDIA

H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala and the Crown Prince of Kapurthala returned to India by "Ranpura" by last Friday's mail. Just before leaving Europe they were for few days the guests of the King and Queen of Spain at the Royal Palace at Madrid, where a State banquet was given in their honour. They were attended by Sardar J. Dass and Capt. Dass, their Military Secretaries.

Mr. H. Dalv Stanford, a cousin of the late Earl of Clanricarde, whose estates and wealth were inherited by his nephew Viscount Lascelles, arrived from London by the "Ranpura" on a visit to H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

HINDU CREMATORIUM AGAIN!

AGITATION MERE "BUNKUM" AND "RUBBISH"

CORPORATION'S ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

Consideration was given to the report of the Public Health Committee regarding the question of the establishment of a public crematorium for Hindus only in Bombay.

A number of letters and resolutions protesting against the establishment of a crematorium from various Hindu institutions and meetings addressed to the Corporation were forwarded to the Public Health Committee for report.

The Committee could not come to any decision and recommended that the papers be recorded and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation do not desire to establish a crematorium as approved of by them in May 1928. The Committee again met and reported that they did not come to any decision and left the matter to the discretion of the Corporation.

Dr. J. V. Vora proposed that the report be recorded.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded the proposition.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved an amendment that the resolution of the Corporation regarding the establishment of a crematorium be rescinded owing to financial stringency.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

NOT FAITH BUT "FAKE."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee set the ball rolling of the discussion by stating that the Public Health Committee stood condemned by their own mouth as they could not come to any decision. It was strange, he said, that after a year and a half had elapsed of the passing of the resolution no Hindu society or meeting sent any protest. A resolution was passed only recently and an agitation was set on foot. It was not a question of faith but "fake." For instance, he said, for certain religious ceremonies only well water was necessary, and Mr. Tairsee asked, do the Hindus really use well water now?

Mr. B. T. Desai:—Question.

Mr. Tairsee:—I have been a longer time at Sonapur, sometimes twenty hours a day at a stretch than Mr. Desai has been in the Police Courts. (Laughter).

CORPORATORS BLAMED.

Continuing Mr. Tairsee said it was significant that the religious feeling of Hindus was dormant all this time and was aroused now all on a sudden. He blamed some of the Corporators who, he alleged, were inspiring and instigating the Hindus to send protests and stated that true religion would never oppose anything done on the principles of sanitation. He concluded by quoting Mr. Clayton's words that the protest was nothing short of "bunkum" and "rubbish."

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved an amendment to refer the matter to a Committee of Hindu members only.

Dr. S. P. Mehta seconded the amendment.

Sir V. A. Dabholker questioned the right of a Mahomedan and a Parsi to talk on the question of a crematorium for Hindus. He (speaker) proposed to bring a resolution next month to rescind the former resolution regarding the establishment of a crematorium.

The question at this stage was put to vote and both the amendment and the resolution were lost.

The Corporation then approved of the draft of the welcome address to be presented to the in-coming Governor. Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved amendments to make certain changes in words which were negatived.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

MR. F. J. BILIA'S COMPLAINT

Mr. Framroze Jamshedji Bilia, retired senior assistant engineer, Bombay Municipality, filed an information before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday morning charging Eruchshah Hormusji Kapadia with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,200. His Worship forwarded the information to the police with instruction to make enquiries and report.

STRIKE IN ONE MORE MILL

About 4,000 operatives of Kasturchand mill struck work on Thursday morning as a protest against the dismissal of a few men who were alleged to be members of the Textile Union. The management closed the mill in order to prevent any untoward incident.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1928.

"Viscount Byng, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Force, will inaugurate his reign at Scotland Yard by cleaning up the night clubs."—Press Report.

Hence forward, couples will dance to the music of the Byng Band rather than to the Jazz.

• • •

Do you know why Delhi closed its shop and stayed away instead of decorating the shops, and mustering strong, say at New Delhi. etc. on the occasion of the Simon Commission's visit to Delhi?

• • •

You might say that it was no occasion for gaiety. You will be right and you will be wrong. Right because there was no occasion.

• • •

Wrong because the reason for "no occasion" is not what you think. It was not because Delhi wanted to emphasise its disapproval of the Simon Commission.

• • •

The real cause was, as a press communique. issued by Government, says: "In accordance with the wishes of the Commission the reception was simple and informal."

• • •

"After seeing the Khyber Pass I am of opinion that the money spent on the defence of India is justifiable and it is not possible for Indians to hold India without the help of the British."—Mr. M. C. Raja of the Joint Free Conference.

• • •

I am so glad. But Mr. Raja should now rest on his oars, I mean, stay where he is. Extensive travel might be harmful.

• • •

For I shudder to think what will happen if" after seeing "the whole of India he became of the opinion that it was not possible for Indians to hold India without the absence "of the absence of the British."

• • •

Talking of Mr. M. C. Raja I am sorry to note that he had to go through a rather shaking experience in Delhi. In fact somebody broke a window pane of his car.

• • •

I congratulate him on his escape. And I hope that his belief in the necessity of the British to hold India for patriotic and public-spirited Indians has thereby been confirmed.

• • •

Artist (looking up from work): "Now, now, what were dresses like ten years ago?"

Wife: "Like mine, my dear."

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S OUTBURST

'AKHARAS' AND MAHABIRDALS' ARE FOR GOOD OF INDIA

(BY VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.)

We hoped that Maulana Shaukat Ali—who had so long been an exponent of Hindu-Muslim unity, and who had the incomparable good fortune of having contact with Mahatma Gandhi—had a little more sense, than some at least of the fanatical Muslims, who talk of fighting with the Hindus, in season and out of season.

He is reported to be itching for a Civil War with the Hindus, and is said to have declared that the Muslims were quite ready to enter the field. He declared:—

"Born fighters as they were, the Muslims could always emerge victorious without even five minutes' preparation."

We should not and cannot let go the report unchallenged, as it is uncontradicted by him for long.

Maulana Shaukat Ali wants to wave his big stick in the air; his big eyes fail to see an enemy in the field: still he would picture before his mind's eye the Demon of Civil War between Hindus and Muslims!

Being impotent to move the 200,000 Englishmen—whom he was to drive out bag and baggage out of India—an inch of space, from their lofty seats of power and authority over India, he now wants to have a visionarry fight with the Hindus, *who never wanted to fight with the Muslims when there were enemies within the gates of India.*

Maulana Shaukat Ali raves against *Akharas* and *Mahabir-dals* (Volunteer Corps)—very useful institutions in the present helpless state of India in military matters, if one cares to look at them with a non-fanatical eye. Nearer home in Bombay Presidency, the Hindus of Gujarat and of the big cities like Bombay, have lost much of their virility and stamina, which distinguished them, even in the days of the Company's rule.

Young boys at school seem almost lifeless automata, due to many causes; hence, every Indian—be he Muslim or Hindu—must rejoice at the starting of *Akharas* and *Mahabir Dals*. No one would prevent the Muslims from starting their own *Akharas* and Volunteer Corps.

These gymnasium—trained boys or these Hindu volunteers have never attacked a single Mahomedan. They are not at all for aggression, but for self-defence.

AN INSANE IDEA.

To say that because certain political changes are made in the Nehru Report, therefore, Hindus want to fight a Civil War against the Muslims, is absurd.

Does Maulana Shaukat Ali consider that, leaders like Dr. Ansari, Sir Ali Imam, and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi are the enemies of Muslims, so that they would consent to throw Muslims, under Hindu predominance? The whole idea is moonshine; though I wish the Nehru Committee might have declared for independence.

I don't bother myself about "Music before Mosques"—would rather like Muslims to have it their own way. Though I would condemn the attacks on defenceless crowds with lathis, and stabbing innocent men with knives.

As for killing cows, I see no reason why we should grudge the Muslims killing some cows, when such a large number of cows are annually butchered for the British Army in India.

If the Muslims sanely think a little, they would realise that 75 per cent. of Muslims live on "Agriculture" and the well-being and preservation of the cow and her progeny are absolutely essential, for the well-being and prosperity specially of the agricultural people of India, including about 60,000,000 of Muslim Ryots. Why kill the cow and kill yourselves too?

INDIAN FILM FOR GREAT BRITAIN

"DURGESH NANDINI"

Indian films have recently come in for a lot of criticism in interested quarters. Nobody denies that there is yet considerable improvement on the production side. But to say that is one thing and it is quite another to cite this as a ground for foreigners to exploit the Indian markets as it has been sought to be done recently.

Indian producers cannot, at the present stage of the industry and with their limited resources, be expected to turn our "Million-dollars" pictures like their American rivals. But that there has been steady improvement in the production of the Indian films and that the stuff produced is not as bad as it has been shown up to be in some quarters will be quite evident from the news just to hand, of the purchase for exhibition in Great Britain of "Durgesh-Nandini," a Madan Theatre's production based on Bankim Chandra's well-known novel of the same name. Messrs. J. F. Madan and Co., have, in this connection just received the following cable from their London representatives:

"The Indian film "Durgesh-Nandini" based on the well-known Bengali novel by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee has been sold for exhibition in Great Britain."

A VICTIM OF KITE FLYING

Mohanlal Ranchod, a Hindu youth, was flying a kite on the third floor of a house at Kumbharwada on Wednesday when he lost his balance and fell on the pavement. He sustained fracture of the skull and died subsequently. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM RUPTURE OF SPLEEN

On Wednesday the dead body of an Indian Christian which was subsequently identified as that of Anthony De-Souza, was found lying near Bhatia Baug which was removed to the morgue by the police. The police Surgeon who made a post mortem examination was of opinion that death was due to the rupture of the spleen. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO WAGONS

While some railway wagons were being shunted in the railway yard at Carnac Bunder on Wednesday, Bhau Tukaram, a porter, tried to get in between two wagons and was crushed to death. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1928.

STEMMING THE TIDE.

"It all sounds rather pessimistic, doesn't it?" asked the President of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association somewhat ruefully, as he spoke of the advent of Swaraj in India, at the annual general meeting of the Branch. That question and most of the sentiments expressed at the meeting show the trend of feeling among the British in India and by inference the force of public opinion in the country. Lord Macaulay and the true Britishers of his time and type said that the day when India would be free and self-governing would be the proudest day for England. That was when Britain had some reputation for helping other nations to be free. But the much boosted Empire idea has killed that reputation. The Empire to-day is the most notorious in the world for holding other nations in bondage, and to the British in India now the advent of Swaraj spells a tragedy. It is something, however, that they see the doom of British domination in this country. Some of them also see that it depends upon them whether there is to be an end to British connection also. Till but a few years ago the British in India contemptuously described the cry for Swaraj as crying for the moon. But a spell of Non-Co-operation has sobered them. They are now busy only stemming the tide of Swaraj and it is little wonder that the impossible task makes them feel rather pessimistic.

With commendable adaptivity to altered circumstances Mr. Chartres, President of the Association, said at the meeting: "We recognise full well Britain's promise to grant Responsible Government to India as an integral part of the British Empire. We believe this end can be achieved without a set-back to India's economic development, provided the political advance does not take place too rapidly and without due consideration for the realities of the position. It is one of the primary duties of Britishers resident in India to help such development along sound lines by every means in their power." In plain words the British will strive by every means in their power to postpone as long as possible, the fulfilment of Britain's promise to India. This is perhaps as natural as that Indians should strive by every means in their power to come into their own immediately and put an end to the long set-back to their political and economic development. The usurper will always fight shy of the day when he has to quit possession. Mr. Chartres is casting about for allies with somewhat kindred vested interests. He says: "If those Indians who recognise the great value to India of the British connection, but are now silent are to be encouraged to come forward and capture the reins of Government when India gets Swaraj, they must have all the support and backing that we Britishers can give. This is one of the chief aims of the European Association." It is evident that Mr. Chartres is not referring to the supporters of the Nehru Report, for they are far from being silent now and they would stand no nonsense about "the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to progressive realisation of Responsible Government" and all that cant. He has in mind the notorious "notables" who are silent because they are not able enough to lead, but are too proud to be led and who cloak their selfish concern for their own vested interests under the pretext of helping British connection. The Europeans are welcome to choose their own reeds for support, but other Leagues besides the Country League are fast cropping up in the country as well as in the cities. The masses, who, Colonel Crawford fears, 'are yet and must be for many years incapable of defending themselves", have already begun to defend themselves, irrespective of the aid from their self appointed trustees or the "natural leaders" of India.

For all their talk of organised propaganda against Indians, the British in India recognise that the doom of their domination of the country is not far off. he talk is now mainly centred round hat are called safeguards. One hopes that only a few subjects will be transferred to the people at a time. Another suggests that the transference may be "place by place instead of subject by subject." In the depth of his pessimism Mr. Thompson declared: "We might ultimately solve the problem by handing over the rest of the country keeping only Calcutta and Bombay and a small area round them." For, "after all, we the English, made Calcutta and we made Bombay." That is bad history, not to speak of the fate of Treaty Ports in modern times. Besides, what little the British made in Calcutta and Bombay by marring the rest of the country is hardly an achievement to be proud of. As for the safeguards for British interests under Swaraj, we can only say that a fully representative and Responsible Government is the best safeguard for all interests that has been devised in the world. The British know this well, but when they talk of safeguards they really mean privileges. Or, having an uneasy conscience about the way they made Calcutta and marred the rest of the country, they possibly fear Nemesis. But Indians, never having been Imperialists, have a better sense of justice, and when justice is done to them, they cannot fail to do justice to all. Mr. Thompson suggests specifically, by way of safeguards, that "the police administration and the posting of Officials of the Security Services must remain in the hands of the Governor." If it should be so, the people who pay for the police administration and the Security Services are also entitled to ask for safeguards against the abuse of the power and funds entrusted to the Governor. If Mr. Thompson's suggestion is to be accepted in the interests of a handful of British in India, let the Governor himself be made responsible to the Legislature, as a safeguard for the interests of the millions in India.

A WORD I SEASON.

Desiring, as we earnestly do, to emphasize that the controversy regarding Dominion Status vs. Independence must appear to all true lovers of the country to be a mere verbal quibble, we cannot help noting with regret that its repeated recrudescence still continues. Extreme enthusiasts on both sides still seem to think that loyalty to one demands a war of extermination against the other. They write and speak as if their one immediate duty is to make short work of the rival school so that their own may live in safety. What they forget is that there is a common enemy of both which will not allow either to live, so long as they do not join in the task of removing it, a task which should be the first charge on their energies. That enemy is the slavery of the country. And it is clear that if the two camps that ought to be fighting side by side were to cancel each other, the only conceivable result will be the perpetuation of the country's slavery. It is because they can do a lot if they joined forces, but would otherwise do worse than nothing, that we heartily support Doctor Ansari's appeal for unity. The Congress President remarked in his speech at Madras, "He deplored the controversy on the question of Independence versus Dominion Status, particularly at this critical hour when there was a crying need for united effort for the freedom of the country and considering that the aims and objects of both parties to the controversy were identical, namely, the attainment of such freedom." For, after all, when both Independence and Dominion Status aim at the immediate emancipation of the country there is no antagonism between the two. In fact the so-called limited demand paves the way for the ultimate goal. As Doctor Besant said at Nandyal, "If Dominion Status was granted India would be absolutely free within her own territory" and "under Dominion Status they had the control of the Army and Navy." True, India may not have a positive voice in foreign affairs, but as Doctor Besant reminds us, "Every other Dominion was agitating to have a voice in foreign affairs. India also should claim to get that power." We venture to suggest to the Independence group that they would be serving the interests of their country better by helping rather than hindering their fellow workers. This will not restrict them from working for more than internal freedom, nor will it in any way tamper with their own ideal of Independence. Doctor Besant herself concedes it when she says, "No one, that had sense, could for a moment believe that India was going to be dependent to Great Britain for a very long time." When that is the case, we cannot but deplore a controversy that has no immediate practical relevance to the problem before the country—the problem of how best to bring our foreign masters to their knees. We, therefore, cannot congratulate the Independence enthusiasts of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee who while over-emphasising their allegiance to an ideal failed to display a proper appreciation of immediate realities. In this connection we are glad to notice that the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, composed as it is of such stalwarts as Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar and Satyamurthi, has shewn the right spirit. As Doctor Ansari, addressing the youth organisations of Madras regarding the Nehru Report, remarked, "Already he was glad to find that a clearer and definite orientation in the right direction had taken place in their own Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. Their resolution expressing confidence in Pandit Motilal Nehru showed that the spirit of bickering had changed into one of friendliness." We suggest that it is time for the fatal hatchet to be buried and for the two parties to think out a programme of sanctions. And if a controversy be absolutely essential let one be carried on from now upto the time of the Convention over the nature of the required sanctions. Such a controversy will be of real value to the country.

PAN-ASIATIC CONFERENCE.

RUSSIAN PROFESSOR & BRITISH POLICE

(From Our Correspondent).
MOSCOW, Oct. 26.

Mr. Mahendra Pratap, an Indian humanitarian and tourist has recently arrived in Moscow 'en route' to Afghanistan where he is supposed to participate in the proposed session of the Pan-Asiatic Conference at Kabul. It will be recalled that the first session of this body was held in Japan somewhere towards the end of 1926 and owing to the hostile attitude of various Asiatic politicians it had but little success. The second session of the Pan-Asiatic Conference took place in Shanghai in 1927 where it met with a somewhat favourable reception from the Kuomingtang and the Nationalist Government of China. At the same session the Conference adopted the following as its principle:—

(1) "Oppression in any and every form is wrong. Individuals and groups shou'd have complete freedom to better themselves and serve humanity."

(2) "With a view to humanity, the Conference recommends unity among the Asiatic Nations so that by their mutual co-operation they may defend themselves"

WORK OF SECOND PAN-ASIATIC CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Pan-Asiatic Conference ended after adopting more than a couple of dozen resolutions to promote humanitarian ideas among the Asiatic Nations. Here are some of the principal resolutions adopted by the Conference:—

(1) "To start an All-Asiatic Educational centre.

(2) Permanent Committee of the Asiatic Association should come in touch with all the progressive movements in Asia.

(3) That the situation in China cannot be improved without sincere co-operation of Japan (?) and sympathy of America and Russia."

However, it seems to be quite uncertain as to when and where the third session of the Pan-Asiatic Conference will take place as King Amanullah has neither explained his views on this point nor sent any invitation to the Executive of the Pan-Asiatic Society, so far.

THE SOVIET'S ATTITUDE.

A prominent Russian diplomat when questioned by your correspondent as to what would be the probable policy of the Soviet Government towards the Pan-Asiatic movement, said: "We always sympathised and will always sympathise with every and any movement started by the Asiatic Nations for their political and economic emancipation, but in order to become a solid and influencial body the Pan-Asiatic Society must work up a fixed and clear programme in which it has lacked so far."

SHABBY TREATMENT OF SOVIET SAVANT.

Nearly all the scientific institutions of Leningrad and Moscow have raised a voice of strong protest against the manner in which Professor Markowitch during his scientific expedition to India was treated by the British Police authorities in Egypt, Palestine, India and all the places where the British police was in existence. In an interview with the correspondent of "Izvestia" Professor Markowitch said: ".....To cover the distance from Kantara to Port Said, trip of only two hours, I applied for a permission to the British police, which was given to me after a tire-some cross-examination" and only

(Continued on page 10)

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

ANGLO-FRENCH HUMBUG AT GENEVA.

(BY 'SCRUTATOR'.)

Protagonists of the League of Nations and especially those from the British Imperialist camp, have been considerably perturbed by the recent visit of George Bernard Shaw, who has spoken out his mind freely about the exalted work of the "divinely-ordained" machinery of the League. Attending the meeting of the League of Nations for the first time, G. B. S. was more than shocked by the sanctimonious humbug that is being enacted at Geneva and here are his illuminating remarks:—"Roughly and generally it is a fact that the pacifist oratory at the Assembly is Christmas Card platitude at best and humbug at worst. Nothing happens but pious speeches which might have been delivered fifty years ago, but to which it is impossible to listen and keep awake."

GENEVA YOUNG LADIES.

Mr. Shaw declares that the only thing that keeps the League from boredom is the dramatic sense of the young ladies of the League Secretariat who introduce as many vamping episodes and as much personal glamour as possible into the proceedings. The great dramatist concludes by saying that the League is "a veritable Temple of the winds." The magnitude of this crushing indictment is being mildly explained away by the British devotees of the League and Sir K. V. Reddy, India's delegate to the latest Assembly in his interview has poured forth his feeble indignation against these terribly inconvenient remarks.

LORD CURZON'S ILLOGICALITY.

The "Pioneer" in an editorial article reviewing of Lord Ronaldshay's "Life of Lord Curzon" has exposed the illogical mentality of the ex-Viceroy and of the Die-hards of his like." The late Marquis Curzon had never given support to the theory that a Parliamentary system was suitable to India. He had warned Lord Morley that the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 contained the seeds of Parliamentary Government, although Lord Morley had apparently assured the House of Commons that he at least had no ambition to set up any sort of "Parliamentary Government" in India. Further by his emendation of Mr. Montagu's formula Lord Curzon "did more than any one else to insure the establishment in India of a parliamentary system of Government on the English model The original draft spoke of the "gradual development of free institutions in India with a view to ultimate Self-Government within the Empire." Lord Curzon redrafted it, and produced the historic words:—"The policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

HIS CLASH WITH MONTAGU.

Lord Curzon did not act so simply as this. When the scheme devised by Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu in accordance with the historic formula, (of which Lord Curzon was the famous author) was seen to amount to the introduction of Parliamentary Government, Lord Curzon was dismayed. He argued benemently against them. Mr. Montague was firm and quietly pointed out that the source of the changes was the august Declaration of August 20, 1917. But Lord Curzon remained adamant and stubbornly hostile. He wrote in a bitter strain to Mr. Montagu:—"Why is it necessary to proceed at break-neck speed in a case that constitutes a revolution, of which not one in a thousand realises the magnitude, and which will probably lead by stages of increasing speed to the ultimate disruption of the Empire.... The suggested reforms will shake the foundation of entire structure both of Indian Society and British rule." Mr. Montagu reminded Lord Curzon that his share in drafting the statement of August 20. "makes it imperative that you should **have a share in carrying it out.**" Lord Curzon, as every one knows, damned the Bill in the House of Lords with faint praise.

BRITON'S NIGHTMARE.

"The whole incident", writes the 'Pioneer' editorially, "shows the typical illogicality' of many able minds, who are incapable of deducing and applying a principle. Lord Curzon, like so many other Englishmen, could not resist the Declaration of August 20, 1917; indeed, he strongly approved of it, 'but he became terrified at its national and logical consequences". The 'Pioneer' exposes the shallowness and hypocrisy of this Anglo-Indian opposition to Indian aspirations by concluding that "it is this fear to-day, this incapacity to deduce logically from an accepted principle, that is responsible for so much opposition to India's plea for Dominion Status." Yet there are Englishmen by the thousands of the type of Curzon who indulge in heroics about responsible Govenment for the oppressed and suppressed peoples, but the moment the time comes for the practical fulfillment of their grand-loquent declarations, they conjure up a veritable nightmare to frighten us all.

Notes of the Day.

The Innocents of Delhi.

According to the "Times of India's" special eye-witness of the arrival of the Simon Seven and their "Committee-men" at Delhi, the whole affair was a grand piece of welcome, the host of boycotters not being there, being even at such a distance in fact that their jeers could be mistaken for cheers by the Simon worshippers and their idols. It does leak out in the lyrical narrative, however, that the number of those who organised the boycott demonstration exceeded a couple of thousands while the five thousands "who had got themselves ready to come out" to welcome the Commission—just thought better of it and did not. The one great point that the "special correspondent" wishes to make out is that the Government of India are a body of innocents. They do not mean, harmless fellows, "to put up a case and call witnesses in support of it." They have submitted a memorandum, ten bulky volumes of it, it is rumoured, but now we must conclude that it is an expression of amiable platitudes! But will these innocents have the courage, when their conscience and action are so pure and noble, to insist that not a single witness from them should give evidence in camera?

Confidence In Pandit Nehru.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has adopted a resolution expressing full confidence in Pandit Motilal Nehru. The resolution was passed by a large majority, evidently on the ground that the acceptance of Dominion Status as the next immediate step did not preclude the Congress from working for Independence as and when necessary. It is significant that the newly elected Madras Provincial Congress Committee has also adopted a resolution endorsing the resolution of the A.I.C.C. in support of the Nehru Report "as a great step" towards the Congress goal of Independence. The Committee has also passed another resolution expressing the confidence "that whatever might be the personal views of Pandit Motilal Nehru, so long as he continued to be President of the Congress, he would carry out the policy of the Congress." Panditji would certainly carry out that policy, especially by working for "the great step" towards the goal of Independence.

Indians' Sea Sense.

It appears from the report of the first year's training of the Cadets of the Training Ship "Dufferin" that competition for admission to the ship is very keen. According to the report 77 boys entered last year for the qualifying examination to compete for 30 vacancies, whilst this year there are about 160 candidates for the examination. All will agree with the remark of Commander Digby-Beste, Captain Superintendent of the "Dufferin", that these figures show that "there is a keen response to the call of the sea from India." The response is bound to grow from year to year as the training course becomes better known and as the present limitations in the selection of candidates become less stringent and arbitrary. At the distribution of prizes to the Cadets, Sir Edward Headlam, the retiring Chairman of the Governing Body of the Ship, said: "Our Cadets have, in their first year, right worthily maintained the highest traditions of the great pioneers in noble adventures." We share his hope that "this good spirit will continue through their course, through their apprenticeship to the sea and through long and honourable careers in that Great Sea Service, the British Mercantile Marine." We will add, however, the Indians will not be content till they have not only their own Mercantile Marine but also their own Navy.

Hail Caesar-By Order.

A curious light on the mentality of the superior Tchinovniks of the Province of Behar and Orissa is thrown by the leakage of a demi-official circular understood to be issued by the Political Under-Secretary of the Government of the Province on the occasion of the Viceregal visit to Poona. According to "Forward" which publishes this precious document the "All-Highest" in the Province, the Governor of Behar and Orissa, wished to be clearly understood that all gazetted officers were under obligation to be present at the arrival of the Viceroy and the circular specifically mentioned that this 'hukum' extended to the inferior fry amongst officialdom the Secretariat assistants. These poor fellows "were to line the route along which the Viceroy passed." "Hail Caesar—By Order" must have been the salutation mentally registered by the hapless employees. We congratulate the Heaven-Borns of the Province of Behar and Orissa on the discovery of this new device of manufacturing "loyal demonstrations." It helps the people of this land to realise in what desperate straits the bureaucracy is to cover up the fact that the boycott spirit has gained possession of the mass mind of India.

BOMBAY'S HOMAGE TO LALAJI

MAMMOTH MEETING PAYS TRIBUTE TO MARTYRED LEADER

LIVED AND DIED FOR COUNTRY

"Remove the Shame of a Conquered Race"

HIS LIFE WAS CONSECRATED TO SERVICE OF MOTHERLAND

There could not have been a greater proof of the high esteem and profound reverence in which the people of India hold the memory of Lala Lajpat Rai than the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay which was held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Thursday evening, to mourn the loss caused to the public life of India by the sad and sudden death of the great patriot. No less than twenty public institutions representing all communities, interests, creeds and political opinions had combined together to form the joint auspices under which the meeting was called. The auditorium was tightly packed from floor to ceiling and there was not an inch of space to stand inside. Prominent leaders in the city were seen seated on the dais. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided. Messages were sent by Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who could not be present at the meeting.

MR. JINNAH'S TRIBUTE.

Opening the proceedings, Mr Jinnah paid a most glowing and sincere tribute to the memory of Lala Lajpat Rai whom the speaker described as one of the greatest patriots. Proceeding Mr. Jinnah said a great man had passed away. Lalaji was the bravest warrior in the political field of India. The speaker remembered it very well that for the first time, in 1906 or 1907, when Lalaji was deported to Mandalay, a bombshell was thrown in the political field of India. The A.I.C.C. met and passed a resolution appreciating the services of Lalaji. That resolution was drafted by prominent men including that great man, the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale. Ever since then Lalaji had been in the forefront of political field.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Whatever they might think of him regarding his views on any particular question, there was no doubt that Lalaji was a true patriot in every sense of the word. He worked earnestly and whole-heartedly for the advancement of his country.

Under the present system of Government, continued Mr. Jinnah, a man of integrity and independence and a man whose heart spoke of nothing but the welfare of his countrymen, had no place in the Government of his country. Lalaji was looked upon by this system of Government as an enemy of India. He was persecuted by the Government throughout his life. Lalaji had had to face a thousand and one difficulties. He was a great and determined social worker. The speaker did not think there was any other Indian who had done more than what Lalaji had done in the field of social reform. As a journalist, he was fearless and straightforward. As a politician, he was always in the vanguard of the army of leading and eminent politicians. Throughout his career in the Legislative Assembly, he, always and without fail, took up an attitude which was in the best interests of his countrymen. During the last 12 months preceding his death, when they decided to boycott the Statutory Commission, he firmly and determinedly and even in spite of the difficulties, maintained that the boycott was the right policy to adopt.

DIED IN ACTION.

He did not stop with merely boycotting the Commission but when the critical moment for action came as it did at Lahore, he headed a procession of boycotters, which was prohibited. They all knew that he received severe injuries at the hands of the Lahore police. They would all agree with him, proceeded Mr. Jinnah, that in Lala Lajpat Rai India had lost a very great and sincere patriot and a real worker in the cause of the country.

A GREAT CALAMITY.

That at this moment they should have lost Lalaji, when they were engaged in solving one of the most difficult problems, namely that of Hindu-Muslim unity, was, indeed, a calamity to India. No man was more anxious, ready and willing than Lalaji to bring about settlement between Hindus and Muslims. The speaker had no doubt that the whole of India deeply mourned the loss of Lala Lajpat Rai. There was no greater tribute which the people of India could pay to his memory than devoting their lives to the task which was the mission of Lalaji's life.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad then moved the following resolution:—

'This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its sense of deep loss caused to the public life of India by the sudden and sad death of Lala Lajpat Rai. In him India had lost a great patriot who showed his passionate devotion to the country by suffering and sacrifice. The meeting feels that the loss is all the greater at the present moment when the country can ill-afford to lose his invaluable services in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity."

KNEW NO DISTINCTION OF RACE OR CASTE.

In his brief speech, Sir Chimanlal paid a homage to the memory of Lala Lajpat Rai by calling him a true and earnest patriot. Whatever Lalaji did, he did it for the advancement of his country. He knew no distinction of race and creed in his public life. At this particular juncture in the history of India's political struggle, India could ill-afford to lose a patriot of Lalaji's type. All that they could do was to cherish his memory, follow in his footsteps and strenuously work for that goal on which Lalaji had set his heart.

A GREAT WARRIOR.

In seconding the resolution, Bishop G. S. Arundale paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the Lion of the Punjab. He regarded it a proud privilege, he began, to have been asked to be present at that meeting to offer his very simple homage to the great man. He had been naturally reading much of what had been written about Lala Lajpat Rai. There was one sentence of Lalaji, which had appealed to the speaker more than any other thing that the great patriot had said. That sentence was: "I went to England, France and many other countries but wherever I went I carried with me the shame of a conquered nation." That sentence was not only profoundly true but it typified Lalaji's lion-heartedness and his abiding sense of patriotism. That sentence seemed to the speaker to sum up Lalaji as a great warrior and a fighter as he was. He could not help feeling that if Lalaji was amongst them he would have asked them not to cease to be ashamed until India was free. What was India's real danger? Her subserviency was neither to Britain nor to the bureaucracy, not even to the Simon Commission but to her own apathy and her own indifference. Once they got away from that attitude of apathy, India would become free in no time.

LIVED AND DIED IN INDIA'S SERVICE.

That shame of a conquered race must shame them out of apathy. It must shame them into activity that would lead them to their goal. Each of them should, in honour of Lalaji, cultivate a very keen resentment at India's subserviency and a very strong desire to make her free. The meeting would be futile if they did not honour this great man's memory by living as best as he lived. Lalaji died that India might come a stage nearer to freedom. He died as he had lived in India's service. He had shown a wonderful example to the whole world that India was in earnest about her freedom and her great men cared very little about death if their death drew India nearer to her goal.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said Lalaji began his public life when many of them

(Continued on page 9.)

"JIX" ON PURITY CRUSADE

NIGHT CLUBS UNDER LASH

BYNG "BOYS" LET LOOSE

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In connection with the newspaper statements that Viscount Byng will inaugurate his reign at Scotland Yard by cleaning up night clubs, proprietors of which are mostly foreigners, it is noteworthy that Sir W. Joynson-Hicks has replied to a questioner in the House of Commons that enquiries steadily proceeding in cases of alleged corruption among the metropolitan police supported the view that money found in the possession of a certain police sergeant had been obtained to a startling extent from alien managers and proprietors of night clubs. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks is seriously considering the question of deporting any alien guilty of such conduct.—Reuter.

RESUMED ENQUIRY INTO "VESTRIS" DISASTER

BRITISH ASSESSOR'S SUGGESTION TO BE ADOPTED

LONDON, Nov. 22.

New York.—At the resumed enquiry into the loss of the Vestris Mr. Tuttle expressed his intention of adopting the suggestions made by Captain McConkey, the British assessor, with a view to throwing light on the disaster.

Mr. Frank Johnson, the Chief Officer of the Vestris, recalled, admitted that release mechanism of the lifeboats was unsuccessful. The discipline was unsatisfactory and when the vessel was sinking members of the crew were absent from their stations at the lifeboats.—Reuter.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY'S DEAL

TO CONTROL GERMANY'S LEADING FIRM

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Berlin.—Negotiations are nearing a successful conclusion by which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company will acquire control of the Olex Petroleum Company, one of the leading oil concerns of Germany.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH INDIANS AND ITALIAN SOMALILAND

RE-EXAMINATION OF IBRAHIM'S CASE DEMANDED

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons questioned with regard to the result of the representations to Italy in respect of the deportation of British Indians from Kismayu (Italian Somaliland), notably that of Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim, Mr. Locker-Lampson said that the Ambassador at Rome had been recently requested to report as to how the matter stood since the British protest and to request that a re-examination should be made in regard to the expulsion of Mr. Ibrahim. Mr. Locker-Lampson said he was communicating with Lord Peel with regard to the proposal of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Britain to re-establish Consular posts at Kismayu.—Reuter's Special.

ALL PARTIES' MOSLEM CONFERENCE

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI TO PRESIDE

PATNA, Nov. 22.

The All-Parties' Moslem Conference of Bihar and Orissa is meeting here on the 8th and 9th of December. Sir Muhamhad Iqbal having expressed his inability to preside over it, Maulana Mahomed Ali has been elected President. A Reception Committee is being formed with Mr. Masud Ahmad as Chairman, and Qazi Ahmad Hussain, M.L.C., as General Secretary. All the Moslem members of the Central and Bihar and Orissa Legislatures as well as the local bodies of this province and five delegates from each Moslem Association and one delegate from every 25,000 Muslims from each district have been invited to the Conference.

Maulana Mahomed Ali lands at Karachi on December 6 and proceeds direct to Patna.—A. P.

Berlin.—Hermann Sudermann, the author, is dead.—Reuter.

FRONTIER OUT POST CAPTURED BY SHINWARIS

AFGHAN TROOPS ON SCENE

INDIAN CAPTIVES RELEASED FROM MAHSUDS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

Further news from the transfrontier area shows that desultory fighting continues in the neighbourhood of Kahl and Dakka, at which latter place the Afghan reinforcements consisting of Regular troops arrived on the 18th. It appears that the road had been opened for motor traffic for sometime, but was closed again —A. P.

KAHL CAPTURED BY SHINWARI TRIBESMEN

PESHAWAR, Nov. 22.

News has been received that two British Indian captives for whose release air action was recently taken against a section of the Mahsuds, have been brought in without ransom and that hitherto the recalcitrant sections have accepted the Government's terms in respect of other offences in full.

It is reported that Kahi, a small Afghan outpost, has been captured by the Shinwari tribesmen.—A. P.

KING SUFFERS FROM COLD AND FEVER

COMPLETE RECOVERY IN A FEW DAYS

LONDON, Nov. 22.

His Majesty the King has a slight cold and some fever. A bulletin signed by Sir Stanley Hewett and Lord Dawson says His Majesty has a slight cold and some fever and that he is remaining in bed.

Reuter is informed on the highest authority that the King's medical advisers' have no anxiety regarding His Majesty's condition and that complete recovery is confidently expected in a few days.

The King who arrived at Buckingham Palace on 19th from Sandringham spent an exceptionally busy day yesterday. He gave audience to the Ministers of Hayti, Iraq and Rumania and to Sir Lionel Earle; consequently the House of Commons was much surprised when the bulletin of illness was issued.

Two ceremonies which the King should have attended to-day will be performed by Queen.—Reuter.

THE KING MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

LONDON, Nov. 22.

It is officially announced that His Majesty the King is making good progress but he is still confined to bed.—Reuter.

Rai Bahadur Amarnath Chatterjee of the Bihar and Orissa Civil Service and Mr. J. F. W. James, Barrister-at-Law have been appointed Additional Judges of the Patna High Court with effect from December 1, 1928.

HOW INDIA'S "PARLIAMENT" IS MANAGED

Officials Explain Secret of Govt. Success

SIR JOHN SIMON'S SURPRISE!

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

The Simon Joint Free Conference met here this afternoon for the first time without the provincial wing as the enquiry here relates to the operation of the constitution in the Central Government. The Conference took place in one of the Committee Rooms of the Council House.

Mr. Haig, Home Secretary, and Mr. Dunnett, Special Officer (Reforms), were examined on the material submitted to the Conference by the Department on the operation of the constitution. Their evidence was not concluded to-day and will be continued to-morrow.

Sir John summing up the present constitutional position in a series of questions said there were besides the Commander-in-Chief six members of the Government, but the Statute did not fix any limit. It was provided that three at least of the members of the Executive Council be persons who have been at least 10 years in the service of the Crown in India and that one must be a lawyer of standing. He asked how this provision came into the constitution.

SIR JOHN REPLIES FOR WITNESSES!

As the witnesses were trying to look into their books Sir J. Simon remarked that the Montford Report had laid down certain principles on the subject and that appointment of more Indians merely followed the principle laid down since Lord Sinha was first appointed to the Viceroy's Council and it was the Joint Parliamentary Committee which laid down that not less than three members of the Viceroy's Council be Indians.

He further observed that while provision regarding men having been previously 10 years in the service of the Crown in India probably meant to apply to those in services like the I.C.S. the practice owed that Sir B. N. Mitra, an Indian service man been appointed Executive Councillor and similarly Sir Basil Blackett was a European non-Service man so that they could not say that this provision in the Government of India Act was a sort of classification between the European and Indian.

Sir J. Simon: "Since coming into operation of the Montford Reform in January, 1921, there has not yet been a case in which an individual chosen to fill the post in the Governor-General's Executive Council is an individual who has been previously elected member of the Legislature?"

Witness: No. "There has been no case though in the case of Sir T. B. Sapru and Sir B. N. Sarma they were members of the Imperial Council."

"It is an interesting fact because in the Provinces there have been good many cases in which the men have been appointed Executive Councillor who had past experience as elected member of the Provincial Legislature?"—"This has not been the case in the Central Legislature."

After explaining the appointments of the Secretaries to the various departments Mr. Haig said that general arrangement was that a member sat in one House, the Secretary of the Department sat in the other.

Sir John "There was one view that if a member of the Government was a member of the Chamber, say of the Council of State it tended to enhance his authority and importance of the Chamber than if on interesting and important occasions the Government Member came to address the Chamber?"

HOW ELDERS ARE KEPT PLEASED.

Mr. Haig replied that the members of the Council of State feel satisfied when a member in charge of the Department came up to address them on important occasion.

Sir J. Simon said what contributed to the importance of the House of Lords was the fact that some important members of the Government were members of that House only.

The Chairman added: "I gather you think the present arrangement of interchange of visits is an arrangement which on whole works well, but the result is obviously that the occasions when the Secretary may have a leading part to play in the debate are affected by the fact that it is on these occasions that his chief may visit the House?"—"Yes. That is so."

Sir J. Simon: I think when a new Government is formed in England an ambitious young man wanting to be Under-Secretary prefers to be in one House when his Chief was in other House? (Laughter.)—"I think the system works well. Secretaries have important part to play. It is only on such occasions, that a member can spare time that he comes to the other House."

Turning now to the grouping in the Assembly, Sir J. Simon said: "There were official members from the Provinces. Did they play an important part in the debate?"—"They are not frequently used, but when they speak they play an important part."

It is material to ascertain how far the different elements in the existing structure play useful and effective part. It doesn't follow that because a certain number of the officials are nominated to represent the Provinces and I daresay are vote is needed that that is all the part very constant in attendance when their they ought to play.

Mr. Dunnett replied that they took part in the debates of general character such as the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code.

Sir J. Simon gave an illustration that supposing the Burma Government was opposed to a measure of taxation would its official member put forward that view?

Mr. Dunnett said on matters of taxation the Provincial Governments were previously consulted, but on matters of Provincial interest the Provincial members had, as in the case of Provincial contri-

(Continued on next page.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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KARACHI TO BOMBAY FLIGHT

Mr. Newall says Indian Conditions are Exceptionally Good

Mr. Newall, the famous English airman who has been in India studying the prospects of civil and commercial aviation, added one more achievement to the long list of his successes by his flight from Karachi to Bombay.

Mr. Newall's flight from Karachi to Bombay a distance of nearly 640 miles was finished in 6 hours and 40 minutes which is a record for flying in India.

In an interview with the representative of the "Chronicle", Mr. Newall stated that India afforded one of the finest grounds for commercial and civil aviation.

At no time before, did the prospects of civil aviation in India look so very bright and promising as they do at present after the possibilities of aviation have been thoroughly explored by expert pilots like Mr. Newall and Mr. Vintcent who have been flying their machines in India for the last seven months. Mr. Newall and Mr. Vintcent set out from London at the beginning of February on a round-the-world flight with a specific object of exploring the possibilities of civil aviation in the East. During the seven months they have been in this country, they have done over 800 hours' actual flying, covering a wide distance of about 64,000 miles, in various parts of India. Most of this flying has been done in the southern part of India where the condition of weather is simply superb throughout the year. These pilots have had also the experience of the monsoon conditions in India. It has transpired that some of the influential and enterprising businessmen in Bombay, including Mr. H. M. Mehta and Sir Pheroze Sethna are taking keen interest in the progress of civil aviation in this country and especially in this Presidency and it will, indeed, be no surprise if in the near future an air transport company is floated in Bombay.

KARACHI TO BOMBAY FLIGHT.

To add to his fine record, Mr. J. S. Newall had a successful flight on last Wednesday between Karachi and Bombay. He left Karachi at 7-40 in the morning and landed at Juhu aerodrome exactly at 4-20 in the afternoon, covering a distance of nearly 640 miles in 7 hours and 40 minutes. Mr. Newall broke journey at some place nearly 50 miles from Morvi (Kathiawar), where he made a landing over an open field to have his lunch. This stop occupied an hour. Mr. Newall's machine is D.H. 9, carrying three passengers in closed cabins besides the pilot. He did not take any passengers this time as he had had to carry lot of luggage with him. The maximum speed of this machine is 105 miles an hour and cruising speed 85 miles.

PLEASANT CONDITIONS.

Interviewed by a special representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Newall who is a stout, square-built airman, said that throughout this flight visibility was exceptionally good. Weather was splendid for a long-distance flight. His experience, he added, had led him to believe that it was easier and pleasanter to operate an aircraft in India than it was in Europe owing to the advantages which could be had only in India. Weather conditions in India during the most part of the year were exceptionally good and there were plenty of huge tracts of land all over, which were suitable as natural aerodromes. It was no exaggeration to say that India was an ideal country for air transport.

PROSPECTS OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Mr. Newall drew an optimistic picture about the civil aviation in India being a successful commercial proposition. Particularly, he laid emphasis upon the mail transport and its possibilities. The only interest hitherto shown in India, he went on to say, was in regard to the air line between Karachi, Delhi and Calcutta. He did not see any reason why similar lines in other parts of the country, especially between Karachi and Bombay, should not prove to be equally successful and profitable. Flying was no longer in an experimental stage and he felt sure that there would be an unlimited scope for passenger and mail services, especially in view of the fact that the Cairo-Karachi service was going to be opened in April next. Mr. Newall does not think it necessary to have an aeroplane service between Bombay and Calcutta, looking to the time that will be required for flying between these two cities.

NO NEED OF SUBSIDY.

Discussing the question of State subsidy, Mr. Newall told our representative that the Government of India had agreed to subsidize the line between Karachi, Delhi and Calcutta. At present, they were not prepared to extend that subsidy to any other service. Looking to air transport as a commercial proposition, Mr. Newall does not favour the idea that the air service should be artificially supported by a Government subsidy. His main objection to such a subsidy is that it kills healthy competition and impedes the natural progress of aviation.

COST OF TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The conversation then turned to the cost of an air transport service. A machine like his, D.H. 9, would cost £2,200, i.e., nearly Rs. 30,000. But a three-engine strong aeroplane which was the sort required for a transport service would cost £15,000 or Rs. 2,00,000. The latest type of a large 15-passenger aeroplane could be had for nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. Proceeding, Mr. Newall explained that petrol and oil were not very big items of expenditure as was likely to be believed by a common man in the street. Depreciation charges on machine and insurance on engines were very costly items in the running of an air service. The life of an aeroplane at the present time was only four years as the machine design was advancing very rapidly. Once in 4 years they had to replace their old models by new ones; or else there was the danger of the service suffering in the competition. Again, the engine would not give proper work after 1500 hours of flying.

Talking about comforts, Mr. Newall had no hesitation in saying that compared with railways in India, travelling by an aeroplane was, indeed, very beautiful. There was no dust nuisance and jolting as in the railway journey. At the end of an air journey, a man got out considerably fresher. As one went up high, the air was very cool and enjoyable.

In conclusion, Mr. Newall expressed satisfaction at the appointment of Sir Frederick Sykes as the Governor of Bombay as he knew that the Governor-designate was keenly interested in the progress of civil aviation. Sir Frederick was one of the directors of the Civil Aviation in England and it would, no doubt, be interesting to see what difference his arrival would make in this Presidency as regards aviation. Anyway there was great scope for hope.

Mr. Newall stays in Bombay for three weeks before resuming his flight.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The following is the latest betting on the Manchester November Handicap:—Four to one against West Wicklow offered, nine to two taken; eight to one against Saracen taken and offered; 10 to 1 against Buoyant Bachelor; 100 to 7 against Adies and Burnside offered; 100 to 7 against Start Second offered; 100 to 6 taken; 33 to 1 against Autocrat taken and offered.—Reuter's Special.

JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

MADRAS GIVES RS. 40,000

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Dr. Ansari, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Zakir Hussain were entertained last night at a dinner by Mr. Yakub Hasan at his residence in St. Thome. Covers were laid for thirty, and most of the guests were leading Mussalman merchants of Madras. Mr. Yakub Hasan proposed the toast of the Jamin Millia Islamia (Muslim National University) on work connected with which the principal guests of the evening were visiting Madras. After Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had responded to the toast, Mr. C. Abdul Hakim announced that Rs. 40,000 had been subscribed on the spot for the University, Mr. Jamal Muhamad heading the list with Rs. 15,000.—A. P.

SIMON ECHO IN ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

A MUSLIM MANIFESTO

ACCUSES HINDU MEMBERS OF COMMUNAL BIAS

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

The following manifesto signed by 61 Muslims headed by Mr. M. I. Faruqe, ex-Judge, Hyderabad High Court, and including educationists, lawyers and others has been issued:—

"We the undersigned give expression to our sense of strong resentment at the attitude of the Hindu members of the Court of the Allahabad University evidenced by the proceedings adopted by them against Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, an eminent and a distinguished Muslim member of the Allahabad University. The language used and the sentiments expressed by different Hindu members of the Court throws a flood of light on the mentality of Hindus towards a distinguished member of the Muslim community. We very strongly condemn the Attack of those Hindus on Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan simply because he happens to be a Musalman and maintain that if any further proofs were needed to show that the entire machinery of the Allahabad University has been 'Hinduised' it has been supplied by the said Court's meeting. We stand with Dr. Khan as one man and strongly protest against the treatment that has been meted out to him.—A. P.

JOURNALISTS' TRIBUTE TO LALAJI

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

At a meeting held this evening at the Albert Hall under the auspices of the Indian Journalists Association, Mr. J. Chaudhury presiding, Resolutions were passed expressing sorrow at the death of Lala Lajpatrai and demanding a sifting and an independent enquiry into the conduct of police on the day the Simon Commission arrived at Lahore in view of the disclosures made by Diwan Chamanlal and the opinions expressed by the physicians who attended on Lajpatrai after the incident.—A. P.

EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA

LORD OLIVIER'S QUESTION IN HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the House of Lords replying to Lord Olivier who asked for the present standing of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha, Lord Peel said that the rights granted to him in 1923 were abrogated last February and the ex-Maharaja was now unconnected with the administration of the State and had been deprived of his former rights to retain his title and salute and receive the State allowance.—Reuter.

GOVT. HAVE ABUSED THEIR TRUST

MR. MACDONALD'S ALLEGATIONS

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH BILL PASSES SECOND READING

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Samuel moving the second reading of the Imperial Telegraph Bill said that partner Governments were satisfied that the price was entirely adequate.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald moving rejection of the Bill declared that Government had no right to alienate public property and public control. He said they had abused their trust, and hinted that a future Government might reconsider the validity of the contract. He argued that Government was not bound to accept the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless Conference, and declared that it was absurd that Government representatives on the Company should be nominated and approved by the Company. He thought the Advisory Committee had not sufficient powers to compel the Board of Directors to carry out their will or advice. Mr. MacDonald urged that the contract should be debated in the House.

FIRM FOR SAFETY AND SECRECY.

Sir John Gilmour, winding up for Government, emphasised the necessity of keeping alive cable communications for purposes of safety and secrecy. He quoted figures showing the increasing losses in the operation of Government cables, and he also stated that heavy and crushing losses had been incurred by privately owned ones. The Conference was faced with the problem of maintaining cable communication at the least costly method for the tax-payer, and some method of working which would enable the freest development of latest inventions, through beam or otherwise. He pointed out that the Advisory Committee would represent all Governments and the latter would be additionally responsible, in their respective countries, to safeguard the proper service of public interests. Mr. MacDonald's motion was defeated by 258 votes to 134. The Bill passed the second reading.—Reuter.

I GH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

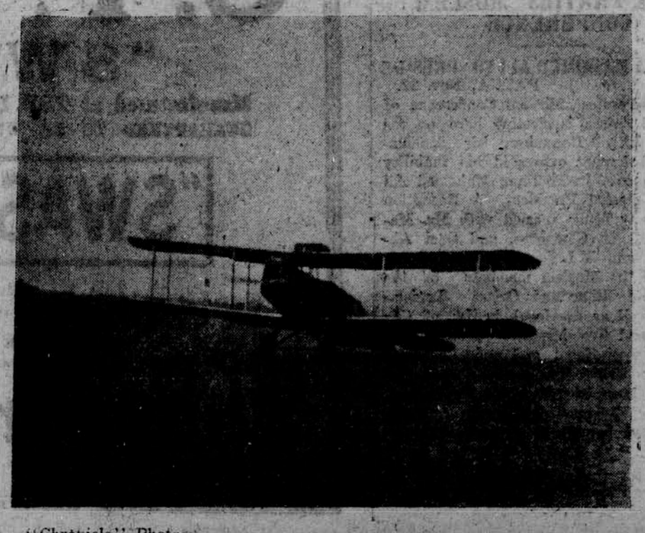
LONDON, Nov. 21.

It has been announced in the Dail at Dublin that Mr. Smiddy, the Free State Minister in the United States, has been recalled and appointed as High Commissioner in London. The decision to establish Free State embassies in Berlin and Paris has also been announced.—Reuter.

Karachi to Bombay Air Flight

"Chronicle" Photo.

Mr. Newall snapped at Juhu on his arrival from Karachi.



"Chronicle" Photo.

The machine at Juhu aerodrome.

MOTILALJI AND CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

B. P. C. C.'s Full Confidence.

POLICE ACTION CONDEMNED.

Once again, there were uproarious scenes at the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Wednesday evening, Mr. J. B. Patel presiding. A veritable pandemonium had to be gone through before the meeting could transact any serious business. After several sub-committees were appointed, the Committee discussed a resolution expressing full confidence in Pandit Motilal Nehru and a desire that he should preside over the deliberations of the Calcutta Congress. Messrs. Nimbkar and Joglekar played their usual role of ridiculing great men. They did not want Pandit Motilal to be the President of the Calcutta session of the Congress because they feared he would advocate Dominion Status. The speakers were greeted with hostile interruptions almost after every sentence. In the midst of violent hissing they had to conclude their orations. The following resolution was then passed as a substantive proposition:—

"In view of the fact that Pandit Motilal has accepted the decision of the A.I.C.C. at Delhi, this Committee has full confidence in him."

POLICE ACTION CONDEMNED.

The Committee then passed a resolution condemning the action of the Police in mercilessly bludgeoning the workers of the Maneckji Petit Mills and sympathising with the injured.

A sub-committee was appointed to inquire into the matter and to prosecute the persons concerned, if necessary. A grant of Rs. 150 was made for the purpose.

HOW INDIA'S "PARLIAMENT" IS MANAGED

(Continued from previous page.)

bution, spoken and voted against the Government.

Sir J. Simon: It is a matter of great importance as to how the nominated official votes. A man may be an official, may be nominated yet in his personal feeling he does not agree with the Government?

ALWAYS EXPECTED TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Haig: "The nominated officials are always expected to support the Government."

Sir J. Simon: "Is that expectation in practice fulfilled?"—"I am not aware of instances in which it has not."

SIR JOHN'S WONDER.

Sir J. Simon next referred to the elected and nominated strength.

"I want to understand, when considering the constitutional problems of the Central Government how things work with such a large elected majority in the Assembly and a small official element supporting the Government?"

Mr. Dunnett: "There are measures which are not controversial and which can be carried more or less by a general sense of the House. On other matters the Government manages to get through with a small majority. On occasions like that they have the support of the majority, at any rate of the non-officials, not all. It is probably a measure that commends itself to the European group and it may be a measure that commends itself to the Mahomedan group and with that support they can usually secure their majority otherwise not."

Sir J. Simon: One of the contrasts between the Legislature in the Central and in the Provinces is that in the Provinces you have got a majority that is elected. The policy of the Government is framed in consultation with and is supported by the Ministers who are elected and presumably, therefore, have following among the elected members and, therefore, the policy has a general support but in the Central Legislature you have no Ministers. You have got no element to support them and yet the history of the Central Legislature shows that broadly speaking the policy that has been proposed has been carried out?

MR. HAIG EXPLAINS.

Mr. Haig: "Yes. A considerable portion of the policy has been followed. There is informal constitution between the Government leader and those of the Opposition and sometimes the legislation is the outcome of reports of the Committee. We keep in close touch with the opinion in the Legislature."

Lord Bunham intervening read from the Government memorandum that the Assembly divided on the whole on 41 occasions and unfavourable to the Government on 239 occasions, and unfavourable on 192 occasions. There were 104 divisions on demands for grants of which the Government won 48 and lost 58 while on bills the Government won 139 and lost 91 and on resolutions it won 52 divisions against 45.

Mr. Dunnett added that if 15 elected members voted with the Government they generally won.—A. P.

ATTACK ON MOTOR CARS

FURTHER DETAILS

DELHI, Nov. 22.

In connection with the assault on certain motor cars by boycotters last evening at the New Delhi Railway Station when the Simon Commission arrived here. It now transpires that the car in which Mr. E. Burdon, Finance Secretary, was taking his guests Sir Arthur Froom (a member of the Central Committee) and Lady Froom to his residence when it passed through the crowd on the road outside the Railway Station was attacked, roughly handled and damaged by the crowd and one of the windows of the car was broken but fortunately no injury was received by the occupants.

It is also stated that some responsible publicmen of the city were in the crowd and they subsequently had altercations with the local authorities when they were prevented from entering the station premises with the crowd. The crowd, however, dispersed without any further trouble.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST DR. RAEJ

STORY OF COMMUNAL TENSION AT SURAT

WHY COMPROMISE FAILED

SURAT, Nov. 21.

On the resumption of the hearing of the case against Dr. Raeji, President, Surat Hindu Maha Sabha before the Special Magistrate, Mr. E. G. Taylor to-day the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Khan Saheb D. D. Kothawala, further cross-examined by the defence pleader stated that from the description given by two press reporters and a Sub-Inspector of the Local Intelligence Branch, who had attended the meeting of Hindus on the 25th September, he understood that the knife which was flourished by Raeji before the meeting was a dagger with a blade nine or ten inches long. Witness maintained that Hindus were enraged against Mahomedans by the accused's speech because on the 28th September the Hindus committed murder of Mahomedans and there were many assaults on them. Witness asserted that the atrocities perpetrated on Mahomedans by Hindus was the direct result of the accused's provocative speech and acts.

Questioned by the court witness stated that a compromise between the two communities could have easily been arrived at, but for Dr. Raeji's speech and actions and the publication of Gazi Musaiman's letter in "Deshbandhu."

In reply to a further question of the court, Mr. Kothawala stated that the tension between the two communities was great and the accused's speech served the purpose of the match to the explosive.

Asked by the Magistrate, if it was the only match or one of the matches witness stated that "Deshbandhu's" publication was the other, and added that no other provocative incident occurred between 23rd and 28th September.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

COMMUNIST AGITATION IN INDIA

"GOVTS ALIVE TO THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES"

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to Dr. Haslam, Earl Winterton said that the Communist agitation with the Russian connection was still going on in India, but Lord Peel was satisfied that the Governments concerned were fully alive to their responsibilities for dealing with it in a suitable manner.—Reuter.

DELHI INCIDENT

GOVERNMENT VERSION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

A Press Communique issued by the Government states that Sir John Simon and the members of the Indian Statutory Commission arrived at New Delhi Station at 7 p.m. followed shortly after by a train convening the members of the Central Committee. Sir John Simon and his colleagues were met on the platform by the officials and non-officials with whom they are spending the week in Delhi.

In accordance with the wishes of the Commission the reception was simple and informal. The Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, the Chief Commissioner and the senior officials of Delhi Administration were present on the platform where the general public was well represented.

The crowds outside were generally orderly, but some of the cars in which the members of the Central Committee with their hosts were driving out to New Delhi, were attacked as they left the station precincts. One of the windows of the cars was broken, but fortunately, the inmates escaped injury.—A. P.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

MASS AWAKENING IN LAND OF THE NILE.

There is marked decrease in the number of Egyptian students in the American University of Beirut. The fifteen hundred students that were admitted this year in the University belonged mostly to other Arabic-speaking countries, as many as six hundred belonging to Syria and Irak The cause of the decrease is the spread of national education in Egypt. Either the students are taking up technical education or joining those institutions that are directly supervised by Egptians with a national course of education.

ALL-NEJD-HEJAZ CONFERENCE.

Sultan Ibn-i-Saud has announced in Riaz, the capital of Nejd, the holding of a big conference representing all interests both in Nejd and Hejaz in the month of Rabiul Sani (November). All Beduine tribes will send their representatives and questions of general interests will be discused in the Conference. The Sultan will describe the whole situation of Nejd and Hejaz from the political and economic point of view, and will also announce the steps he proposes to take for the progress and safety of the country. This Conference will be unique of its kind in the history of Arabia and great enthusiasm prevails everywhere. It is known that ten thousand men have already reached Riadh to take part in the Conference and there are still more to come. Sultan Ibn-i-Saud wants to explain the present situation and enlist support of all classes of Arabs in his future programmes.—("Nad-al-Arab").

BRITAIN SUED FOR FOUR MILLION POUNDS.

Twenty-five years ago the British Government had imprisoned Prince Saifuddin for sometime and then kept him in England where he was not allowed to move freely. Recently the Prince escaped somehow and came to Constantinople where he is staying in one of his places near Bosphorus. Prince Saifuddin coming from the Ruling Family of Egypt is a man of huge fortunes and wealth. He has vast landed properties in several countries and though the present Government of Egypt under one pretext or the other has confiscated a great part of his wealth, yet the remaining part of wealth is sufficient to give him an enviable position. Now the Prince has brought a suit against Great Britain for illegally detaining him for twenty-five years in England and has demanded four million pounds as damages. The case is proceeding in the courts of Constantinople and an interesting situation has arisen due to the fact the British Government has to produce a medical certificate about the mental condition of the Prince in the defence and has, therefore, sent a delegation of medical experts to examine the mental condition of the Prince. The Prince wants to avoid this examination and the Court has to decide on this intricate point of International Law.—("Alahram".

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND YEMAN.

Abdul Ghani Sami Bey, the Turkish representative in Hejaz, is proceeding on 20th November to Hudieda to negotiate a fresh treaty betyeen Turkey and Yeman.

"AL-ISTIKLAL" SUSPENDED BY GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA.

The Syrian Government has ordered the suspension of the Arabic paper "Al-Istiklal" and the offices have been taken under police watch. The reason for suspension has been given as subversive propaganda against the established form of Government but it is common knowledge that the real cause of suspension lies in the publication of an article demanding the resignation and withdrawal of M. Ponsi and M. Mogra.

ECONOMIC EFFORTS OF TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

All the big capitalists and landlords of Turkey have been invited in Angora to hold consultations about the economic schemes shortly to be started in Turkey. A semi-Government Bank is to be established which will form a basis for further projects and it is hoped that no foreign capital will be required although the scheme is to be launched on a big scale.—("Iktisad").

THE STATUS OF WOMAN IN SOCIETY.

Badia Khanam was 'At Home' to Nazih Khanam the President of the Turkish Women's Congress at Barusa. Interesting speeches were made in which the rights of women were emphasised but the honoured guest of the evening went so far as to state that even to-day in Turkey woman was not being treated justly. All the branches of Government are, no doubt, thrown open to women in name, but the real spirit of encouragement is still wanting and all posts are captured by men only excepting a sprinkling of women here and there. It is necessary that for sometime special concession should be given to women and they should not be forced to compete male candidates without any reservation. Though Turkey has accepted the present it is the practice that is important.

ISLAMIC ORGANISATION NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN POLITICS.

It was a long standing demand that the Islamic Organisations should be allowed to hold its meetings and offices in Beirut. After prolonged negotiations the Government has allowed it to carry on its work of social and religious uplift but it should not take any part in politics. This condition is for the time being accepted and fresh elections are being arranged. the final decision is left to the new members.—("Kaukab-ul-Shark").

INTERNAL TROUBLES OF YEMAN.

Amirul Islam Ahmed, the son of Imam Yahya, carried out a raid into the territory of the tribes of Zarania which had revolted in September last and since then there was a great trouble for Imam Yahya on the borders of Husainia, only seventeen miles from Hudeda. The leading Sheikh of the tribes has fled and the opposition seems to be suppressed.

BOMBAY'S HOMAGE TO LALAJI

(Continued from page 7)

were still dreaming of making a career. For over 40 years, he consecrated his highly gifted life to the service of the Motherland. It was said that genius was an infinite capacity for taking pains. It could be by analogy said that patriotism was an infinite capacity for suffering and sacrifice.

SHAUKAT ALI GREETED WITH HISSES.

At this stage of the proceedings, Maulana Shaukat Ali put in his appearance on the dais and this was a signal for a sudden outburst of hostile feelings, which resounded in the Hall in the cries of "Shame." For full five minutes, the huge audience was in one ear-splitting voice shouting down the Maulana. Hissing and howling became, for the time being, the order of the day. The Maulana was waiving his big arms to calm down the audience but evidently without avail.

The situation would have become doubly worse had it not been for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who was still on the rostrum waiting to resume his unfinished speech. In a solemn voice, Mr. Mehta implored the audience to maintain order and discipline. The occasion was too solemn, he said, to display their personal favours of frowns.

CRIME OF BEING A PATRIOT.

Continuing, the speaker pointed out that for 20 years, Lalaji had suffered simply because he had committed the crime of being a patriot. They all knew that it was he who moved that resolution in the Assembly regarding the boycott of the Simon Commission. In conclusion, the speaker drew the attention of his hearers to the circumstances under which the great patriot had died. It was impossible to forget those heart-rending circumstances. The Government of India owed a duty to the whole of the civilizezd world to clear themselves from the suspicion which naturally hung on them.

"BIG BROTHER" SHOUTED DOWN.

There was another outburst of hostile feelings, and this time louder than before, when Moulana Shaukat Ali got on his legs to make a speech. Shouts of "shame" once more greeted the Moulana's appearance. It seems that the Moulana was prepared for what he regarded as inevitable. He knew that the audience was going to hoot him down. He had, therefore, brought with him the typed copies of a speech which he intended to make. He threw the copies at the Press table and **waited for his chance.**

Poor Moulana! What a glaring contrast to his erstwhile popularity. Only his strong nerve could stand that ruthless condemnation at the bar of the public opinion. The audience did not seem at all in a mood to hear the Moulana. There was no end to uproarious scenes as the crowds were in a turbulent mood.

MR. JINNAH SAVES SITUATION.

It was, indeed, a difficult task for Mr. Jinnah to restore peace and discipline but like a shrewd politician as he always is, he succeeded in the end. Taking a firm stand on his constitutional position he gave a severe warning to the audience that he would dissolve the meeting if they refused to obey him. Before death, he said, there was no controversy. He once again asked them to obey his ruling whatever their feelings and listen to Moulana Shaukat Ali.

TYPED ORATORY.

The Moulana then read out the following speech which was often interrupted with shouts of shame:—

"I have come this evening to express our sorrow at the death of a brave son of India. We may have had political or other differences with the late Lalaji, because he was a many-sided man and we may not have agreed with some of his views and actions, yet there is no doubt that he was a patriot who suffered a great deal for his convictions, and who always tried to show us the path of freedom. Whenever I had personally differed from Lalaji over any question, I always remembered that while I was working as a Government servant, enjoying the life of an official and all its inglorious comforts, Lalaji was being snatched away from his heart and home and forcibly taken away to Mandalay and confined in the old Burmese Fort. The great Lokmanya Tilak showed us how to fight and suffer and Lalaji followed in his footsteps. The road of sacrifice and suffering alone can lead us to victory and we must not loose heart. Things look very bad to-day, but God is great and He will help us.

WE WILL PAY BACK IN SAME COIN.

This foreign Government not only keep us slaves, send us to jail and rob us of all our liberty and manhood, it attacks even old patriots and lyrica leader when they are peacefully expressing their heartfelt resentment at wrongs heaped on them. We did not want this Simon Commission and we had a right to express our indignation and resentment at this intrusion in our lives. Friends! there was a limit to every thing and I feel the time is not far when we will pay back. I see in the papers to-day that my brother Moulana Mahomed Ali is not allowed to visit the holy places in Jerusalem and Palestine because the Arabs and the Jews are being made to fight each other. He was going there for no political purpose except to pay a homage to the most sacred places of Islam next to Holy Kaba and Medina. We cannot forget these little incidents and sooner or later we will be able to give an effective reply to this behaviour. I join with the rest of the Moslems and the whole country in mourning the loss of a great patriot."

SACRIFICED HIS ALL IN INDIA'S SERVICE.

Mr. Horniman told the audience that it was to Lala Lajpat Rai as much as to anybody else that he owed the foundation of his political career. The internment of Lalaji and other patriots opened his eyes as to the real nature of the British rule in India. Lalaji's life was one of the greatest example of absolute self-abnegation in the service of Motherland. He had nothing that he did not sacrifice. He sacrificed his wealth, health and at last his life. He died that India might live and live in a way in which he wished her to live, a free nation.

The resolution was put to vote and was unanimously carried, all standing in respect of the great patriot.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas moved the second resolution that the President of the meeting be directed to send a copy of the condolence resolution to the bereaved family of Lala Lajpat Rai. The mover began by congratulating the audience on the wonderful discipline they had shown in obeying the order of the President. Nothing would have gladdened the heart of Lalaji as their disciplined behaviour at that meeting.

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION TO POSTERITY.

Speaking about Lalaji, the speaker recalled to the minds of his hearers the famous trio, Lal-Bal-Pal, of 1908. Speaking personally, he said there would not have been a greater honour for him than working with Lalaji on the floor of the Assembly. His conviction was that there never was a more earnest, patriotic and constructive worker than the late Lalaji. His life and work would ever remain a source of inspiration to the posterity.

Mr. K. F. Nariman observed that it was for the first time in the modern history of India that they were paying tribute to a national leader who was a victim to the official oppression to the very last day of his life. Lalaji was one of the chosen few of God to live a life of perpetual sacrifice. It was a privilege of still fewer men to die the death which he died. The speaker called upon the youth of the country to awake, arise or be for ever fallen.

A TERRIBLE MISFORTUNE.

Mr. M. C. Chagla felt it a terrible misfortune of the country that a patriot like Lalaji should have been called away from their midst. Lalaji was a strong and enthusiastic supporter of the Nehru Report and during the last few days, he had done his best to popularise that report. He was very keen that Hindu-Muslim question should at last be solved. Their real tribute to the memory of the great soul would be to submerge their petty differences and have courage to visualize nation. That was a lesson which they could draw from the life of Lala Lajpat Rai. He died in harness, wielding his sword to the very last moment.

Mr. Valli described Lalaji as a leader of both Hindus and Mahomedans.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chair was proposed by Mr. J. B. Patel and carried unanimously. Mr. Jinnah thanked the audience for living up to the reputation of the great city by obeying the ruling of the President, thereby preserving discipline and order. He then declared the meeting dissolved.

LALAJI'S SAD DEATH

MEETING OF REGRET AND CONDOLENCE

Further messages of meetings held in all parts of India, expressing regret at the sad death of Lala Lajpat Rai, and passing resolutions of condolence have been received. Among the names of the towns in which such meetings were held are the following:—

Malkapur. (Meeting presided over by Mr. Madansa M. Saoji.)

Gokak. (Meeting presided over by Mr. V. G. Joshi.)

Akola. (By the Berar General Association. Rao Bahadur Damle presiding.)

Dhulia. (Meeting presided over by Mr. Bahubhai Mehta.)

Nasari (Meeting presided over by Dr. J. E. Dordi.)

Poona. (1) By the International Fellowship; (2) by the Poona Seva Sadan, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Saralabai Naik.

Belgaum. (Public meeting and hartal.)

Bombay. (1) By B. P. T. Employees' Union; (2) by a meeting of Tutonabhias held at Madanpura; (3) by Young Men's Hindu Association; (4) by the Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd., etc.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held on Wednesday evening, the following two resolutions were passed:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association place on record their sense of profound sorrow on the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. By his manifold work in the social educational and humanitarian spheres he exhibited his true conception of the public duties of a President and a Nationalist devoted to the political advancement of the country. He was a sincere and earnest patriot who had consecrated his life to the service of the Motherland."

2. "The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association place on record their deep sense of loss at the sad death of Sir Hormusji Wadya. As a member of the Council and Vice-President of the Association Sir Hormusji has for many years rendered meritorious services to the Association in diverse capacities. Bred in the school of Dadabhoy Naoroji and as a valued co-worker of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Hormusji made a valuable contribution towards the building up of the public [illegible] President and a General Booth following a bad night sound national [illegible] [illegible] well.—Reuter.

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HILTON-YOUNG COMMISSION REPORT

FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA

INDIAN FORECAST DISCREDITED BY REUTER

LONDON, Nov. 21.

With reference to the report published by an Indian source that the Hilton-Young Commission had recommended the formation of East Africa into a Dominion, Reuter learns that the report is not likely to be presented to Parliament before January, and it is impossible to discuss findings of the Commission, but the suggestion that Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda will be formed into a Dominion seems to be out of the question if only in view of the fact that Tanganyika is a mandated territory. The presence in London, in the next few weeks, of the Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika and, perhaps, later, of the Governor of Uganda, will offer an opportunity for discussion of the report with the Secretary of State. —Reuter.

AT HOME TO DR. ANSARI

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The Madras Presidency Moslem League was at home this evening to Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Mr. Zakir Husain. The function which was held in the Gokhle Hall was largely attended.—A. P.

AIR FLIGHT TO INDIA

DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME

SERVICE TO BEGIN EARLY IN SPRING

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir Samuel Hoare said that diplomatic difficulties in connection with the regular Air Service to India had been overcome, and he hoped that service would start on the date he had mentioned on November 9th. His attention had been drawn to the hindrance put in the way of two fliers forced to land at Bunderabbas.

Asked whether private fliers would have the right to fly over this territory Sir S. Hoare replied in the negative, and said that the actual agreement was concerned with right of the Imperial Airways Company.—Reuter.

(On the 9th inst. Sir Samuel had stated that the weekly London-Karachi Air Service would start early in the spring.)

QUESTIONS REGARDING RULERS AND RULED

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Although no statement has been made by the Butler Committee on the subject it is understood that while the peoples' memorandum may be regarded as memorate, it must be remembered that questions regarding rulers and ruled are quite outside the competence of the Butler Committee.—Reuter.

LALA LAJPATRAI DAY

PT. MOTILAL'S STRONG SUPPORT

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

The following appeal has been issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru:— "I strongly support the appeal of Dr. Ansari to hold Lala Lajpatrai Day on 29th November. Meetings should be held all over India and every effort should be made to collect funds for the All-India Memorial".—A. P.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Beauty is in truth "skin deep"

Do you realize that the old proverb about beauty is perfectly and absolutely true? Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath.

That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

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DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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TURKISH APPRECIATION OF AMANULLAH'S REFORM

IRAK NATIONALISTS PARTY STRENGTHENED

The Nationalist Party of Irak has been strengthened by the support it has received from Jaffar Pasha, Mahmud Pasha, Izzat Azmi, and others who, have recently joined the Party. In 1922 the power of the Party was broken by the Government and several leaders exiled. Now it has taken a new life and is the strongest political party in Irak. It is, however, expected that the extremism of the Party will be diluted by the new element.

ATTACK ON THE FREEDOM OF PRESS.

Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Wafd interviewed by the press representatives, said that the present Government of Egypt is based on terror and intimidation. Freedom of press is gone, papers are being gagged day after day and several have had to stop publication. This sort of terrorism has never been proved lasting in the history of any country and Egypt will not brook it long. Mahmud Pasha's Government has struck deep at the root of Egyptian constitution but I hope the nation will succeed to assert its authority in face of all terrorism."—("Kaukab-i-Shark").

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN TRANSJORDANIA.

The Government of Transjordania has abolished slavery in all forms. It was found that though slavery was regarded an evil yet the indirect sale of human beings and proprietory rights of the masters did exist in some form or other. Strange enough the White people still did traffic and trade in slavery. Now strict orders have been issued against such practice in all its forms.

PROGRESS OF HEJAZ.

A technical institute for the training of poor children of Hejaz has been started. Spinning will be the chief feature. The number of motors used in Hejaz is increasing very rapidly. A committee was appointed to consider and report on all phases of motor trade and traffic—Hejaz and Nejd. The Committee has recommended that fourteen companies should be allowed to keep thirty motor cars each. This recommendation has been approved by Sultan Ibn-i-Saud. The total number of motors in Hejaz is about eight hundred excluding the Royal Family motors. Sultan has ordered some special motors from Brimly & Co. suited for use in deserts and provided with all sorts of comfort and record speed arrangements.—("Al-Nadi")

SIR HENRY DOBBS & IBN-I-SAUD.

"Al-Irak" officially contradicts the report published in certain newspapers that Sir Henry Dobbs said to any press representative that Britain will crush Sultan Ibn-i-Saud's power. The paper says the report is unfounded.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

It has been decided by the Educational Ministry of Egypt that the children of those persons whose yearly income is 120 guineas or less will get free education; those having thin yearly income 240 guineas will pay half the fees for their children; those getting 360 guineas will pay two-thirds and those getting 480 guineas will pay full fees for their children. Those children will not pay any fees whose guardians live out of station.—("Kaukab-i-Shark").

A VEGETABLE REMEDY IS BEST FOR CONSTIPATION

Mineral salts are so violent in action and so weakening to the system that they are not suitable as a remedy for Constipation. Much better results can be obtained from the use of a laxative of vegetable extraction.

Purgative salts are condemned by many medical men who have nothing but praise for the vegetable laxative which is provided in its most perfect form in

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These little pills are tasteless and easily swallowed. They cleanse stomach and bowels perfectly, yet they never gripe or cause pain. Your nearest chemist sells them in sealed bottles at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them, and when once you have given them a trial you will never willingly accept any other remedy for Constipation.

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That Ulcerated Leg

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

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A TURKISH VIEW OF AFGHAN REFORMS

The "Lira" writes thus on the reforms in Afghanistan:—

Turkish lead is being accepted by other Eastern countries gradually and steadily. Near at hand Syria, Irak, and Persia are changing but the latest news from Afghanistan is most encouraging and their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan deserve the greatest credit for bringing about the desired reforms in country like Afghanistan. Afghans are a healthy and brave people, and lack in nothing else but education and modernisation. This want is being supplied now and therefore, we hope a great and powerful nation will emerge from Central Asia worthy of its past tradition. It is good that the Afghan Mulla's power is on the wane and now he cannot exercise his nasty influence under the garb of religion. False notion of honour and religion is to be hammered out and we hope Amanullah Khan's powerful hand will do it.

A BRITISH MILITARY HEAD QUARTER IN TRANSJORDANIA.

"Al-Irak" understands that the British Government wants to establish a military headquarter somewhere near Transjordania and Palestine. It will also be the centre from where protection will be exercised for the new road between Heefa and Baghdad. It is understood that Sir Gilbert Clayton had placed this demand before Sultan Ibn-i-Saud which he refused.

IBN-I-SAUD AND IMAM YAHYA.

"Al-Irak" contradicts the report that the relations between Ibn-i-Saud and Imam Yahya are strained. Both Kings are on intimate terms with each other, and both are too much engaged on other fronts to spare time and resources to fight against each other. Imam Yahya's troubles at home and on the front of Aden are not yet finished.

PAN ASIATIC CONFERENCE

(Countinued from page 6.)

on the condition that I must buy a ticket at my own expenses for a police man who was to follow me..... On the ship I found myself worse than a prisoner. The detectives followed me not only in my cabin but also in the dining room and the watercloset. .....during all my journey the British police authorities left no stone unturned to molest me."

HOSPITABLE TREATMENT BY INDIANS.

"On the contrary," observed the Professor, "the Indian scientists and all those with whom I came in touch showed me every sign of respect and politeness and received me with the utmost hospitality." Among the other savants of the U.S.S.R. who protested against the conduct of the British police there is also the permanent Secretary of the Russian Academy of Science and the well-known Indologist, the Academician Oldenburg. However, it is remarkable that nearly all protests concluded with expressing beauty and sincere thanks to the Indian people and scientists. In the telegram of the Academician Oldenburg it is mentioned: ".....To the Indian nation and scientists we convey our best thanks and hearty greetings for the hospitality and kindness with which they treated Professor Markowitch and thus beat the record of nobility of the 'civilised' Britishers."

HINDU C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

NEW MEMBERS EELECTED.

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 21.

The newly formed Hindustani C. P. Provincial Congress Committee met and elected Mr. Khandekar president and Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra, and Thakur Lakshamansingh, Secretary and Seth Govinddas, treasurer. Thirteen members were elected to the All-India Congress Committee. The Committee passed resolutions expressing full confidence in Pandit Motilal Nehru and supporting the separation of the Hindustani C. P. from the rest of the province.

PRATAP

The Diwali number of "Pratap" contains a large number of interesting articles on diverse subjects from the pen of well-known writers including Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Nayak, Sjts G. D. Raichoora, H. P. Bhatt, L. C. Gandhi, Prof. G. L. Pandya, Prof. M. J. Pathakji and Pandit Shree Omkarnathji. There are one dozen inspiring poems. On the frontispiece is the photo of Rana Pratapsinhji. Its price is annas eight. It can be had from the Pratap Printing Press, at Kampith, Surat.

FINANCE MEMBER TO GO TO CALCUTTA

DELHI, Nov. 21

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, leaves Delhi on the 1st. December and arrives at Calcutta the next day to attend the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on the 17th. He reaches back Delhi on the 18th and after ten days stay proceeds again on the 27th reaching Calcutta on the 28th. He starts from Calcutta on the 6th January and returns here on the 7th January.—A. P.

London.—The King received in audience on Wednesday Jafar-e-Laskeri Pasha New Iraq Minister, in London.—Reuter's Special.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I through the columns of your esteemed paper kindly appeal to the Bombay voters to register all votes in favour of all Congress party candidates standing for the next Municipal general elections to be held at the end of January 1929 or in the beginning February 1929, so that the interests of the people of Bombay will be safeguarded to a great extent.

If the Bombay voters register all votes in favour of all Congress candidates then they will be certainly elected at the said election. There are now more than 21 candidates on behalf of Congress party standing for the next municipal election. Now with regard to Municipal Corporation there are two sides in the said Corporation that is one being the official side and another being non-official side. Though the duty of the official side members is always to be ready to safeguard the interests of the Government still at the same time they must carefully look to the public interests and the duty of the non-official side is always to be ready to safeguard the public interests : Nowdays as regards the non-official side there are many parties formulated in the Bombay Municipal Corporation viz: Independene, Congress etc. If all the Congress condidates will be elected in the next election then the public interests will be safeguarded. And as well as the public grievences in respect of Municipal affairs (i.e. water supply, drainage, public health & miscellaneous matters etc.) will also be certainly redressed to their satisfaction.

At present there are many grievances which are not properly taken into careful consideration. The duty of the Municipality is that it must take care to keep the City clean and also must give careful attention to the public interests. The Bombay Municipality has got lot of money and is spending also large sums of money for the improvement of the roads in the city of Bombay, but there are many grievances in respect of certain places where the roads are not kept clean. The main grievance abut water supply in Bombay has been recently redressed on account of the opening of the reservoir at Malabar Hills and therefore, the people of Bombay get sufficient water owing to the running of the water pipes for 24 hours. As far as I know in all the chawls in Bombay there are common water taps. But there is one difficulty and that difficulty is that every tenant in the chawl of Bombay has not been given a separate water tap. Especially in the chawl in Koliwadi, Fanaswadi, there are no separate water taps. It would be far better and most convement if the Bombay Municipality kindly make some arrangement with the landlords for giving separate water taps for every tenant. The applications about the grievances for giving separate water taps have been sent by the tenants but nothing has been done in the matter by the Municipality. A resolution was moved by one of the member at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation for giving an address to the present retiring Governor of Bombay and the coming Governor of Bombay and the said resolution was subsequently carried by a majority. The reason why the said resolution was carried is this that all members on behalf of public side had not opposed the said resolution and, therefore, the same was passed. At the time of passing a resolution to give an address to the present Governor of Bombay and the coming Governor of Bombay the President of the Corporation was solely against the said resolution and if at that time all the members were of Congress party then the said resolution would not have been passed.

And as well as when there was mill strike in Bombay a resolution was moved in the meeting of the Municipal Corporation by Dr. Choksey one of the members in the Corporation for giving relief to Bombay mill strikers. The said member had stated in the said resolution that in the last strike (i.e. some years before) a resolution was passed for sanctioning an amount of Rs. 10000/- for the Bombay mill strikers and the said amount is lying with the Bombay Municipality and therefore requested the Municipal Corporation to give the said amount to the mill srikers. But the said resolution was not passed.

The reason why the said resolution was not passed is on account of the want of the majority supporting the said resolution. In the next Municipal budget estimates for the year 1929-30 the Municipal Commissioner states that on account o the trade depression in Bombay the Municipal financial circumstances are not good and further states that for the last two years as the municipal expenditure is increasing than income there is a deficit of Rs. 20 lacs. So in order to make up the deficit of Rs. 20 lacs the Municipal Commissioner proposes to increase the general water tax by 1 per cent and to make certain changes in water taxes. But in my opinion when the Municipality is taking municipal taxes from the people then why should the Municipal financial circumstances be in such a state? After taking into careful consideration the above things it would be far better and most advantageous if all the Congress candidates are elected at the next Election. Therefore, I have most humbly to request all the Bombay voters that if they kindly register all votes in favour of all Congress candidates then they will be certainly successful and then the public interests will be safeguarded to great extent. And also their grievances will be fully redressed to their satisfaction. And I have most humbly to request the Bombay Municipality kindly to look to the public interests and fully redress the public grivances. Therefore, again I most humbly finally appeal to the voters of Bombay to register all votes in favour of all congress candidates.—Yours etc.

V. L. PRADHAN.

12/53, Koliwadi, Bombay No. 2.
November 17.

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B. B. C. I. ELECTRIC TRAIN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was travelling yesterday from Charni Road to Dadar by an electric full train (Down Andheri) which leaves Charni Road at 7-3 p.m. There was a great rush of alighting passengers at Dadar station which included half a dozen ladies. When a lady out of a group of four alighted and another was trying to alight, the train moved on and had I not actually dragged the lady inside the compartmet, there would have been a serious accident, resulting perhaps in a fatality. As mentioned above there was a group of 4 ladies, one of whom had already alighted and the remaining three ladies and the writer who was the last in the line of alighting passengers remained in the compartment. I, therefore, pulled the alarm chain at once but, unfortunately, it proved useless. A passenger told me that these chains are very hard and require great pressure, whereupon I actually hung on it and pulled it violently until my fingers became red. But all these attempts proved futile and we were compelled to overrun up to Matunga. If these chains cannot stop the train, this being the purpose for which they are fitted, one may ask why such a decoration is needed at all? This is not the first overrunning incident that I have witnessed at the Dadar station alone since the introduction of the electric train service and the public have full right to demand an explanation from the B. B. and C. I. Railway of this callous disregard of their convenience and safety. The chain referred to above was fitted in a combined II and III Class carriage of the train No. 3. One further cannot understand why the station staff or the guard should allow the train to move on until all the passengers have alighted or entrained. The train can make up the unusual delay, if any, 'en route' to next station by a little more speed.

While on this subject I may mention another overrunning incident—this time of a steam train—which occurred on Saturday, the 10th instant. On this day I was travelling from Churchgate to Dadar by the 5-45 p.m. Down Borivali local train which, according to the time-table and the indicators at the stations from Churchgate to Grant Road, stops at Dadar. But on the above date it did not stop with a result that hundrdes of passengers overran up to Bandra and returned to Dadar by next Up train. This incident was pointed out to the Guard of the steam train above named. It is not rare that one finds passengers being excessed by the Railway staff either at the station up to which they were actually compelled to travel owing to the negligence of the Railway Company or at their proper destination on return.

I hope that the management of the B. B. and B. I. Railway Company will take immediate action to remove the causes of such complaints and will not allow its previous record of efficient service to be stained.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. KORDE.

Dongre Baug,
Dadar, Nov. 19.

POWER COMPANIES OF TATAS

REPORTOF WORKING FOR 3 MONTHS

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

Figures for the working of the three power companies of the Tatas for three months ended September 1928 show that the Tata Hydro-Electric and Tata Power Company have made net profits of Rs. 1,70,773 and Rs. 86,982 respectively, while the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company have made a loss of Rs. 80,174.

Subject to adjustment, the revenue of the Tata Hydro-Electric power supply company, Ltd., for three months ended September 1928 was Rs. 8,55,722, the expenditure including depreciation, interest and incometax Rs. 6,84,949 and net profit of Rs. 1,70,773.

The revenue for the same period, again subject to adjustment of the Tata Power Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd., was Rs. 19,08,787, expenditure including depreciation, interest and other expenses Rs. 10,93,941 and net loss Rs. 90,174.

The revenue for the same period again subject to adjustment of th Tata Power Company, Ltd. was Rs. 8,75,128 expenditure including depreciation interest and other expenses Rs. 8,88,146 and net profit Rs. 86,982.—Free Press.

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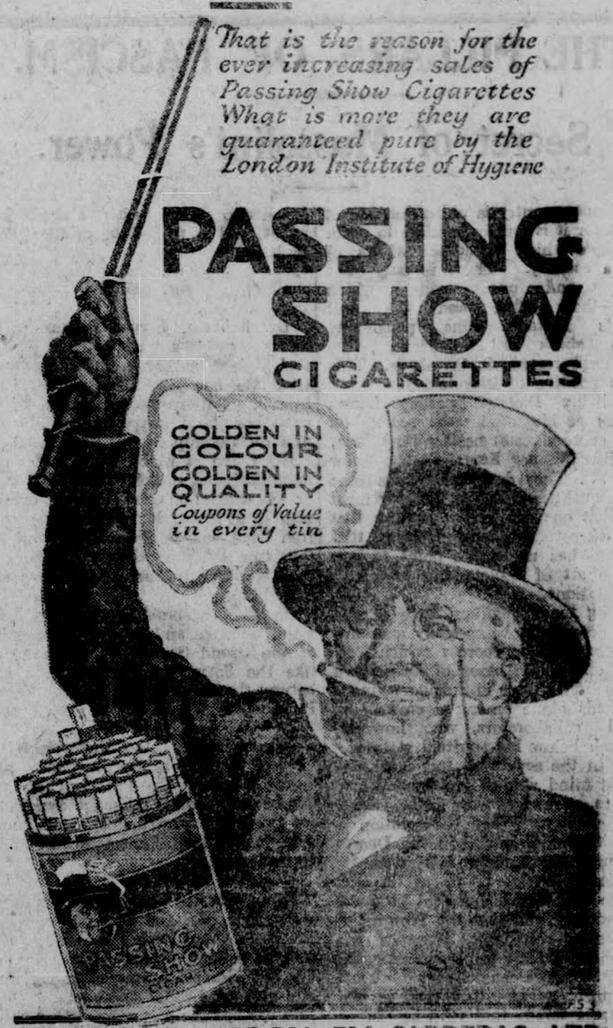

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 23 1928

THE PILLARS OF FASCISM.

Secret of Mussolini's Power.

When a country is under the rule of a Dictator it is hardly possible to speak of minds which direct the affairs of such a country. There is only one mind and one will which count—the mind and the will of its Dictator. One personality stands above all others, who necessarily remain in the shade. This is the position of Italy to-day.

No living Dictator perhaps knows as well as Mussolini the secrets on which success rests; neither De Rivera, nor Pilsudski, nor Kemal Pasha, nor Calles . . . They doubtless possess some of the qualities which a Dictator must have, but one can easily perceive that they lack several others. It seems that Mussolini has made it a point to perfect the art of Dictatorship in all its manifestations.

Among these qualities there is one which deserves to be specially mentioned—secrecy. It is secrecy which remains one of the bases of Mussolini's success. The Duce is a solitary man. He stands alone among a crowd of faithful collaborators, who, however, are much below his spiritual stature.

It is in the somewhat tragic solitude that his mind studies problems, finds solutions, opens new ways to the destiny of his country. When the solution is found, it remains buried in the Duce's brain until the moment is ripe for its realisation.

Those who know Mussolini intimately know very well that the Premier of Italy has no confidants. Mussolini is as much an enigma to his closest collaborators as to the general public. It often happens that they read in the newspapers things that with any other chief would have passed through them. Very likely they have been consulted about that particular question, but the decision they learn is quite different from the one they imagined or expected.

AN ENIGMA.

There are men occupying high positions in the organisation of the State or of the Fascist Party who have read the news of their resignation on a morning or evening newspaper without knowing it before. The Duce is pitiless.

If you take into account Mussolini's versatility and his all-pervading interest and curiosity, which reach the minutest details and the most unthought of things, it is easy to explain how in Italy very little room remains for the activity of other minds.

Nevertheless, there are men who play a great part in the life of Italy at present. They represent currents of thought, peculiar tendencies, and interests which must be taken into account, or they occupy positions with a considerable amount of responsibility.

Bonaldo Stringher is the highest authority on finance in Italy. He is the Governor of the Bank of Italy. Though rather old, his powerful mind is unimpaired. The Government has unlimited confidence in him. Next to him I should put Count Volpi, the ex-Minister of Finance, a man of wonderful intelligence and energy. It was he who brought about the Italian war debt settlement with England and the United States. He is extremely rich—there are people who say that he owns about 500 million lire—and his name is connected with some of the most important industrial enterprises in Italy, especially electric ones.

He is one of the big guns of the Banca Comerciale Italiana, together with Signor Toeplitz, a Polish Jew, who has become an Italian. Signor Toepliz, who is a real financial genius, has an enormous influence in the world of affairs in the peninsula.

Politically, Arnlado Mussolini, the Premier's brother, is perhaps the man who wields the greatest influence in the Italian Press. He is a man of great talent and mental equilibrium. He is also a good writer, a clever journalist, and is the editor of the "Popolo Italia."

BIG GUNS.

Dr. Roberto, Forges Davanzati, the editor of "La Tribuna," is perhaps the highest authority on foreign politics. He has joined the Fascist Party from the Nationalist, and is one of the most convinced supporters of Mussolini's dictatorship.

His vision of problems is rather philosophical and one-sided, but his power of conviction and literary expression is so great, his political career so free from compromises, his moral enthusiasm so strong that he exercises a real spiritual leadership in the world of politics.

He was a general secretary of the Fascist Party, and is now a member of the Grand Council, which organ, like the Soviet Polit-bureau, is a link betwen the Government and the Fascist Party.

Signor Bottai, the Under-Secretary for the Ministry of Corporations, and Signor Rossoni, the President of the Confederation of the Fascist Syndicates are two men who display a daily activity in the field of social work and organisation.

Signor Rossoni is a clever organiser of workers. In the province of Fascist syndicalism he has been a pioneer and an ardent propagandist. He enjoys considerable influence among workers and syndicalist organisers.

He has become so powerful that there was a moment when it was thought he was going to be dismissed from his high post; but as he is still there it means that it is not easy to find a substitute for him.

PILLARS OF FASCISM.

Senator Gioanii Gentile, a philosopher and formerly a close friend of Benedetto Croce's (they parted because of Croce's anti-Fascist opinions) is the author of the Fascist reform of the Italian school—a far-reaching reform indeed. He is no longer a Minister of Public Instruction, but his authority on problems of the school and on questions of Italian culture continues to be as high as before. He is now at the head of a vast enterprise—the compilation of a Fascist Encyclopaedia.

Margherita Sarfatti, a handsome woman of refined artistic taste, occupies a position of her own. She was a great friend of Mussolini when he simply was the editor of the "Popolo d'Italia." There is something romantic in the devoted friendships dating back from those old days when Mussolini was poor and fighting against all sorts of difficulties.

Signora Sarfatti is the authoress of "Dux," a book which will remain unique in the long list of Mussolini's biographies. Signora Sarfatti's intimate knowledge of her hero and her masterful way of dealing with her subject give her a dominant position among contemporary writers and artists in Italy. Within this province her activity and her influence are remarkable.

And d'Annunzio? What is he representing to-day? I think that the only possible answer is that he only represents his art; that is, his past. Though surrounded by the deepest respect of his countrymen for what he has done in art and politics and in War, his influence to-day can practically be considered as definitely on the wane.

The Vatican. Nobody, of course, can give definite proofs of the influence of the Vatican on the internal and international affairs of Italy, still nobody can deny that such an influence does exist. How far does it go? It would be extremely interesting to tell, but the secret diplomacy of Cardinal Gasparri and his collaborators knows how to work without leaving compromising traces.

— "The Daily Express."

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RAJPUTANA NOTES

SPLIT IN STATE PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA FOR NEHRU REPORT

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER, Nov. 16.

According to the Local Press a serious controversy appears to have ensued among the members of the Reception Committee of the Rajputana State Subjects Conference as a result of which a number of resignations have followed. The first resignation came from the Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the R. C., Mr. Shanker Lal Kaul M. A. ex-Chairman of the All India State Subjects' Conference held at Cawnpore, who did not approve of the manner in which the Reception Committee was formed among some selected friends of the Secretary of the Rajasthan Seva Sungh. Mr. Kaul, however, thought that a public sanction was necessary behind it and on his finding that the controversy was getting stronger he resigned from his office and Rai Sahib Mithan Lal the President of the Ajmer Liberals was elected in his place. But the dissatisfaction remained ripe and the "Khatriya Samachar" the official organ of the Khatrya Muhasabha understands that Pundit Arjun Lal Sethi the well-known public man of the province along with Mr. Keshav Chandra Gupta the Assistant Secretary of the Reception Committee have both resigned from the Committee creating a sensation amongst the organisers of the Conference. A number of allegations are reported to have been made against the Secretary Reception Committee by Messrs Sethi and Gupta. Mr. S. L. Verma the Editor of "Tarun Rajasthan" has given another surprise to the people by resigning from the Reception Committe.

THE RIVAL SHOW.

I am now reliably informe d that Kanwar Hardikaran Sarda and other office bearers of the Rajputana Madhaya Bharat Sabha an institution more representative than any other public body of the State Subjects have decided to set up a rival show at Pushkar and one more Conference of the Rajputana State Subjects will be held under the presidentship of Dr. Moonjee

MR. PATHIK AND SEVA SUNGH.

Another unfortunate event which engages a considerable attention of the people of the province and which might soon result in litigation has almost shattered the Rajasthan Seva Sungh an institution which was started by Mr. B. S. Pathik about ten years back in Ajmer to take up the cause of the Rajputana State Subjects). Recently, Mr Ganesh Shankar Vidhyarthi M.L.C. Editor "Pratap" Cawnpore took appreciable pains in coming down to Ajmer and in attempting to solve the differences between Mr. Ram Narayan Choudhary and Mr. Pathik who with one more member form the Executive of the Sungh. Mr. Vidyarthi succeeded in placing the property of the Sungh under a trust of eight prominent persons of the city and appointed Mr. Shanker Lal Verma the Editor of "Tarun Rajasthan" to look after the paper with a definite understanding from Messrs Pathik and Chaudhry that they will neither take an active part in the matters of the Sungh nor start separate and rival institutions for at least one year. It is now said that the terms have proved futile and Mr. Choudhary has taken possession of all the belongings of the Sungh. Mr. Pathik who thus feels deprived of his right is seriously thinking of going to the court, although it is not yet too late for wiser counsel to prevail and spare the Sungh form ruin.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

The Congress workers are busy in the new elections and it is said that the Provincial Congress Committee's elections will be over by the end of this month. Pt. Arjun Lal Sethi is creating a favourable atmosphere for the report of the Nehru Committee both amongst the Hindus and Mohamadens, and has so far prevented dissensions from entering into the Congress ranks inspite of the fact that a provincial branch of the League of independence has been formed and republican propaganda is being popularised with no less enthusiasm.

Swami Kumaranand an important Congress man of the provine who was for the last two years prohibited from entering into the province by the orders of the local authorities has come back, his ban having been removed and is trying to organise a Workers and Peasents Party on the lines of those started in Bombay, Calcutta and Amritsar. Mr. J. P. Begerhotta the Joint Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee has resigned from the League of Independence since in his opinion all the energies of the Congress workers must be concentrated only on the success of All Parties' Conference. Mr. Begerhotta thinks that an over enthusiasm about the League will bring in querrels like Madras.

MUSLIM REFORMER SUED.

A great agitation was being carried on by Mr. Mohiuddin the Secretary of the provincical Khilafat Committee and a Member of the All India Congress Committee against the alleged maladministration in the Dargah of Kwaja Muinuddin Chesty one of the greatest religious places of the Muslims. Mr. Mohiuddin suggests that the management of the Daragah must be removed from the Khuddams, who call themselves the decendents of the Khwaja who laid the foundation of the Dargah, and should be placed under a representative Committee of the Muslims. The income of the Dargah is also suggested to be utilised for public purposes. Some social evils like the singing of dancing girls in the Dargah were also proposed to be removed and a vigorous propaganda still continues through printed leaflets and public meetings. During the controversy the question of the origin of the Khuddams also came in accidently and a great resentment arose among the Khuddams where Mr. Mohiuddin alleged that they were not the relations of the saint but that the in reality belonged to the decendents of a Bhil who had accepted Islam and lived with the Kwaja for quite a long time. Thus aggrieved the Khudams have filed a suit against Mr. Mohuddin.

BAN ON DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE

GOVT. OBSTRUCTION

The following appears in the "Forward".

The public are aware that Dr. Sudhindra Bose, of the State University of Iowa (U. S. A.) came to India on a short visit. He has been in America now for about a quarter of a century. He was granted only a temporary visa for stay in India, his visit not to continue for more than six months. He wanted to know from the Government of India what their case, if any, against him was He had long conversations with Mr. Haig, of the Government of India, but could not gather anything definite. The Government of India have now written to Dr. Bose, stating the requirements on fulfilling which Dr. Bose, a son of Mother India, may become a citizen of India. It will be obvious to every reader that the Government of India are after obstructive tactics. We publish below the letter of Mr. Haig to Dr. Bose:—

D. O. No D. 2354/28
Government of India
Home Department
(Political)
Simla, the 15th August, 1928

Dear Sir

I write to answer your letter of the 17th July, written from Bombay, in which you ask whether you could secure an unrestricted visa to visit India, and enquire how you can be naturalized as an Indian citizen.

2. As I explained to you in the course of our conversation, it is not possible for the Government of India to give any assurances as to how they would deal with any future application that you might wish to make: but when you next desire to visit India and make an application for the grant of an unrestricted visa, the Government of India will give it their careful consideration.

3. As regards the second point in your letter, I am desired to say that the question of your naturalization would be governed by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, which requires one year's continuous residence in India before the date of application for a certificate of naturalization, and in addition previous residence in His Majesty's dominions for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application is made. On receipt of an application for naturalization under this Act the Government of India are empowered, after satisfying themselves that the applicant fulfils the requirement stated above, is of good character and intends to reside in His Majesty's dominions, to grant a certificate of naturalization.

Yours,

(Sd.) H. G. HAIG.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose,
Department of Political Science,
State University of Iowa,
Iowa City, Iowa, U. S. A.

HOW LOYALTY IS MANUFACTURED

Reception by Men "Under Obligation"

The Anglo Indian Press published the news of the Viceroy's visit to Patna under display headlines "Viceroy At Patna", "Greeted by Crowds in Gaily Decorated Streets." A demi-official circular by Mr. A. Whittaker, Under-Secretary to the Government of Behar and Orissa, Political and Appointment Departments, which "Forward" is in a position to publish, will show how those "crowds" were gathered. All Gazetted officers were "under an obligation" to be present at the station, and clerks of the Government offices were required to "be present along the route" when the Viceroy's carriage passed on its way to Government House. Poor souls! Loyalists by compulsion!

The "Forward" publishes demi-official circular.

BIHAR AND ORISSA SECRETARIAT.
D. O. No. 3867-87 P. Patna,
The 6th November, 1928.

Dear Sir,

Sir Hugh Stephenson desires it to be clearly understood that all Gazetted Officers stationed in Patna are under an obligation to be present at the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy on Wednesday morning, the 14th November. Will you kindly impress this on officers serving under you?

2. His Excellency also desires that assistants in the Secretariat and offices of the Heads of Departments should be present along the route when His Excellency the Viceroy's carriage passes on its way to Government House.

Yours sincerely,
Sd./- A. WHITTAKER,

PURDHA VS. PUBLICITY

'DITCHER'S SCATHING COMMENTS ON COMMISSION PROCEDURE

"Ditcher" writes in "Capital" of the 15th instant:—

The endeavour to maintain secrecy is futile because there are too many people "in the know," many of whom have a direct interest in queering the pitch for the Commission and therefore lose no opportunity of distorting official evidence in order to sustain the "boycott" and prejudice public opinion in advance against any scheme of reforms the Commission may decide to sponsor. In this country the political purdah is obsolete, and strves no other purpose but to engender suspicion where none is justified. Unrestricted publicity constitutes the soundest policy in the present situation and evidence, written or oral, which cannot bear the light of day, should not be tendered. Men who cower behind the purdah betray a lack of moral courage which unfits them either for official or public. "Publish and be damned" should be the slogan of co-operators in this crisis; to show fear of political terrorism in this fashion is to lose the battle before it has been fought. Let it be reiterated, once again, that complete secrecy, in any event, cannot be guaranteed; pressmen at least, have not forgotten the "confidential" discussions of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill which were reported verbatim in the Indian Press after each day's meeting. It is already evident that equally complete disclosures will be made of every statement, oral or written, submitted to the Statutory Commission, and Sir John Simon and his colleagues must shape their attitude to the Press with that certainly in mind. Sir Malcolm Hailey's memoranda as Governor of the Punjab has been published, and (vide the Indian Press) is as "strinkingly clever and wholly reactionary" as might have been expected from a Civil Servant who is regarded by Indian politicians as the ablest exponent of the opinions and plans of the bureaucracy in India.

A POLITICAL DARWIN

PREMIER ON ORIGIN OF SPECIES

Mr. Baldwin suggested an amusing explanation of the antagonism between himself and Mr. Lloyd George when he received in mail week the freedom of Aberystwyth, of which Mr. Lloyd George is one of the five other free-men.

"I have been reading recently," he said, "a fascinating address by Sir Arthur Keith in support of the theory that into the British Isles there was a Western gateway as well as an Eastern; that the North Sea folk came in at the East, but that the people who untold centuries ago came in through the Western gate were Mediterranean folk

"It struck me that that may be the reason why, to my infinite regret, I find myself sometimes in opposition to one of your most distinguished Free-men. Mr. Lloyd George.

"It may be that at the time I was coming in a long-prowed boat from Scandinavia, he was paddling as hard as he could from the Mediterranean. (Laughter and cheers.)

OUT OF CRETE.

"Also the other day, when I had a conversation with Mr. Veniuselos and when I remembered what close allies he and Mr. Lloyd George were, how highly they appreciated one another, it struck me that the original George came out of the Labyrinth of Crete at the same time as the original Veniselos."

The Prime Minister also delivered the inaugural address at the opening of the new term at the University College of Wales at aberystwyth.

His car was dragged along the sea front by students, and at the entrance, where the Prime Minister was photographed with members of the College Council, a crowd of flappers paraded before him.

They represented the flappers of the ages, and wore period costumes, ranging from the flowing crinoline of long ago to the shingled, short-skirted, fashionable young woman of to-day.

CORPORATION AND PRINTING PRESS

Mr. Baloobhai B. Desai writes:—

I am amazed at the tone and expression of opinions of some of the leading corporators of our city on the interesting discussion raised by Dr. Choksey on the Resolution relating to "The Times of India". Those members who talked about the efficiency of Printing work being the sole monopoly of "The Times of India" do not seem to know that there are a number of Printing Presses in Bombay which can vie with the "Times" in point of efficiency and promptness of work. The Nationalist leaders should have ignored this aspect of the question and avoided doing the Indian Printing Press the gross injustice.

From what little personal experience I have as the Hon. Astt. Secretary of the Home Rule League, Satyagraha and Swadeshi Sabhas and as the Astt. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for six years of political storm and stress which began with the Home Rule League movement in 1917 to 1922, when press propaganda on a huge scale was carried on, I can bear testimony to the fact that "Karnatack Press," "Bombay Chronicle," "Sanj-Vartman", "Hindoostan," "Bombay Samachar," "Lady Northcote Press," "Bombay Vaibhav", "Lokmanya" and now "Navakal", etc. which by their efficient and prompt working gave the political leaders of those days, entire satisfaction. It is a matter of poignant grief that in these days of national and industrial regeneration, when leaders should spare no efforts in encouraging indigenious industries there should be city fathers who can discover efficiency and promptness only in an Anglo-Indian paper which has by its incessest Anti-Indian Campaign caused disgust to every decent and educated Indian. I would invite any of those Corporators who held the brief for "Times" Press to go to any of these presses above referred to, and I am quite confident that work of any nature placed with them will be found executed to their satisfaction.

In their zeal for the "Times" Press, let our "city fathers" not make an exhibition of abysmal ignorance and do grossest injuries to our own people and to our own enterprises. Dr. Choksey deserves to be congratulated for bringing in such a courageous and outspoken resolution. I hope Sir that you will raise your powerful voice against the attitude of the so-called city fathers" who set against the aspirations of our country.